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## Brussels Requests \$2 Billion to Plug 1984 EC Budget

**United Press International**  
BRUSSELS — The European Community's executive commission asked the 10 member states Wednesday for a four-year loan of nearly \$2 billion to cover a gap in the 1984 budget.

The commission's vice president in charge of budget control, Christopher Tugendhat, said that if the request was not approved, "the execution of common policies all member states gave their assent to would be jeopardized."

"I think the continued execution of our common policies is not only in the interest of the community but also in the interest of all the member states," Mr. Tugendhat said at a news conference.

Mr. Tugendhat said expenditure would exceed the budget in 1984 by \$2.32 billion.

More than \$1.8 billion will go to agriculture, he said. The package of farm prices and reforms approved late last month by agriculture ministers cut farm spending by less than the commission had proposed.

More money will also be needed for nonagricultural spending, he said, and a shortfall is expected in receipts from levies on farm imports from nonmember states.

But the commission believes that rigorous budget management, a delay in certain payments and the use of some credits carried over from 1983 could reduce the budget gap, Mr. Tugendhat said.

The proposal sent by the commission to the EC's council of ministers asked for a \$1.98-billion loan at market rates from central banks to be paid back in eight semiannual installments.

The proposal has to be approved unanimously by the council of ministers. Mr. Tugendhat refused to speculate on the consequences of a possible rejection.

"We will cross that bridge when we get there," he said. "I hope we will never come in it. All member states have an interest in the carrying out of the agricultural decisions, for instance."

The EC budget is financed by duties and levies on imports of manufactured products and farm goods from nonmember states, and up to 1 percent of the value-added tax levied in member states.

The commission has proposed to increase the VAT ceiling to 2 percent. But the move would have no effect before 1986 because it must be ratified by the parliaments of all EC member states.

Britain has made it clear that it will not approve any increase in the community's budget revenue unless a long-term settlement is found to reduce its own contributions, which it says are out of proportion to its relative wealth.

**EC Unemployment Grows**  
Unemployment in the EC continued to grow on a seasonally adjusted basis last month, Reuters reported from Brussels.

The number of jobless in member states apart from Greece, which computes its figures differently, fell by 2.3 percent for men and 1.3 percent for women in March, as more job opportunities opened up with the end of winter, the EC statistics office said.

But the underlying trend after adjustments for such seasonal factors continued to rise slightly, the figures show, with unemployment in France increasing by 2.3 percent in West Germany by 1.1 percent and in Britain by 0.4 percent.



An unidentified man carried a food parcel Wednesday to the Libyan mission in London, which has been under siege by the police since shots were fired from the building Tuesday.

## London Embassy Siege Continues, but Libyans Drop Retaliatory Move

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
LONDON — Sharpshooters maintained their siege of the Libyan Embassy Wednesday as British officials negotiated with its occupants a day after gunfire from the mission killed a policeman and wounded 11 demonstrators.

But in Libya, authorities lifted a retaliatory siege of the British Embassy in Tripoli.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Ambassador Oliver Miles and 24 other Britons were permitted to leave Wednesday afternoon and "some did so." The Britons had been trapped in their embassy for more than 24 hours.

"We welcome this," said the spokesman. Further information was not immediately available.

The rules of diplomatic immunity and the fate of Britons in Libya made Britain reluctant to attack the London mission. Tuesday's shooting occurred during a demonstration by opponents of Libya's leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

Police sent lamb, fruit and other ingredients for a Middle Eastern meal into the London embassy as part of their efforts to persuade militants to surrender after all-night negotiations.

In Libya, Ambassador Miles was escorted from the British Embassy by 60 uniformed policemen to the Foreign Ministry around noon and was then allowed to return, his wife, Julia, said in a telephone interview.

Mr. Miles said police were surrounding the embassy in Tripoli. Earlier, the Foreign Office had said it had reports that the British Embassy there was surrounded by "revolutionary students."

Five senior members of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's cabinet met Wednesday as a "crisis committee" for 90 minutes to plot strategy. Official sources said later that "the waiting game" would continue.

"There is no suggestion at the moment of any attempt to storm our embassy, but it's a minute-to-minute situation," a spokesman said.

The Foreign Office said three British citizens had been detained in Libya since the London attack.

Mr. Luce said the Libyan Embassy in London had "expressed to us, through our contacts, regret at the fact that a British policeman was killed."

The Press Association, Britain's domestic news agency, said it had learned that the expression of regret was authorized by Colonel Qadhafi's government in Tripoli.

Libya, suggesting on Tuesday that British officers were preparing to storm the five-story mission, declared that "an act of this magnitude will not go unanswered by the Libyan people."

Home Secretary Leon Brittan said Tuesday night, "It's not a question of people going in—it's a question of people coming out." He said the shooting was a "barbaric outrage."

Tripoli Radio, monitored in London, claimed the shooting started when police and dissidents attacked the embassy. It said Libya would "keep Britain busy" by sending Irish Republican Army guerrillas fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland if the Libyan Embassy was stormed.

Television film showed about 70 dissidents chanting "Qadhafi, murderer" across the street from the mission when a person in an embassy window opened fire with an automatic weapon. A policeman, Yvonne Fletcher, 25, was fatally shot and 11 protesters were wounded, five seriously, Scotland Yard spokesmen said.

Blue-beretted marksmen of Scotland Yard's D-11 special weapons squad ringed the embassy in St. James's Square, and a 25-man team of Special Air Service commandos was reported to be standing by.

A Scotland Yard spokesman declined to say how many Libyans were still in the embassy, which normally has a staff of 24.

He said radical pro-Qadhafi students, who took over the embassy Feb. 18 appeared to be in control. (AP, UPI)



Oliver Miles, Britain's ambassador in Tripoli, Libya.

## Caucus System Is Seen Beneficial to Mondale

**By Paul Taylor**  
*Washington Post Service*  
KANSAS CITY, Missouri — Democrats are choosing delegates to their national convention in July by two means — caucuses and primary elections — and the difference between them takes on considerable importance in the current phase of the presidential nominating season.

Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, who is far behind Walter F. Mondale in the delegate count, needs victories in upcoming contests, but the Missouri showdown, held Wednesday, and the Texas one, scheduled for May 5, are both caucuses.

Mr. Hart says the West should be his turf, but the caucus system there clearly favors Mr. Mondale. Mr. Hart's campaign officials in Missouri say they will do well to capture more than a third of the delegates there.

"The whole point of the caucus process is to exclude the average voter," says Lorrie Lorch, Mr. Hart's coordinator in western Missouri.

[The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, campaigning Tuesday in St. Louis, also attacked the system. The Associated Press reported, "There is something inherently undemocratic and inconsistent about the caucus arrangement," he said.]

The caucus system is a process devised and dominated by political insiders and this year it is particularly strong. Thirty-one states will pick 1,460 delegates — 37 percent of the total — to the Democratic National Convention by caucus, up from 25 in 1980.

Depending on one's perspective, and to some extent on the calendar and local custom, caucuses can be town meetings where interested citizens engage their neighbors in earnest debate, or they can be boisterous backroom affairs that do violence to everything from citizen participation to the principle of one man, one vote.

The Iowa precinct caucuses are a good example of the more benign model. Towns are such old hands that they turn out to caucus in greater percentages than some state elections. This year, 85,000 Iowa Democrats caucused, 16 percent of those eligible.

Missouri, by contrast, attracted fewer than 12,000 voters to its 1980 Democratic caucuses, a meager four-tenths of one percent of those eligible. This year, with some drama still left in the Democratic contest, party leaders think that the turnout Wednesday will be at least double that and perhaps much more.

Still, the Hart forces are convinced that ordinary voters are intimidated by the caucuses. At a strategy meeting Monday night, Mr. Lorch urged ward coordinators to telephone prospective caucusgoers beforehand.

"Call them up," she said, "and tell them that you'll take care of them Wednesday night, that you'll be there to explain how it all works, that you'll walk them through it."

"Yeah, but who's going to lead us?" a coordinator mused from the back of the room, in laughs all around.

The question points up the inexperience of the Hart troops. Karl Zobrist, a lawyer who has been leading the Kansas City organizing effort, says he is "looking forward to the caucuses like a kid going to his first birthday party. I've never been to one before." Mr. Zobrist said the key to getting new people to go to caucuses is "doing it the way Amway does. You call 10 of your friends, they each call 10 of their friends and so on."

In Kansas City, it is estimated that more than a third of all caucusgoers will be union members. A good chunk of the others will be members of the city's political clubs.

Freedom Incorporated, the club that covers the city's black wards, has been rallying the troops for Mr. Jackson with evangelical fervor. For most of the other clubs, it is a cut-and-dried political exercise.

"The clubs have got their own agenda — to get their people elected as delegates," said Russ Welch, a Mondale organizer. "If one of your club members is a national delegate, that's currency; that means you get taken more seriously."

In caucus states, getting out the vote is only half the battle. The caucuses themselves tend to be animated, confusing and sometimes unruly events that demand a mastery of two fundamental political skills: persuasion and pocket calculator.

The guiding principle in each caucus is proportional representation based on one attendee, one vote. But exceptions and confusions abound. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Diplomatic Conventions Put Limit on U.K. Police Action

**By Stuart Taylor Jr.**  
*New York Times Service*  
WASHINGTON — International law dictates broad immunity for accredited diplomats and makes embassy grounds inviolable, limiting Britain's ability to act against those responsible for the shooting Tuesday from Libya's embassy in London.

Experts said that even a murder suspect who enjoys diplomatic status would be immune from criminal prosecution, and that the British police would ordinarily be barred from entering the embassy, known as the People's Bureau, without Libyan consent.

On the other hand, experts said, Britain could expel any or all Libyan diplomats from its territory and close the embassy, if it chose, and could prosecute any suspect who does not have diplomatic immunity.

In addition, the fact that the Libyan embassy in London was taken over and its accredited diplomats ejected by revolutionary students in February, without formal notification to the British authorities, could cast doubt on whether those now occupying the embassy were entitled to diplomatic immunity.

The international rules of diplomatic immunity are codified in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961.

The convention confers broad immunity from criminal prosecution on accredited diplomats and bars host countries and their law enforcement officials from entering embassy grounds without consent.

According to William T. Lake, a Washington lawyer who was deputy legal adviser to the State Department during the Iran hostage crisis, "The reason for the immunity rules is that one can always allege criminal activity and use that as an excuse to hold or harass diplomats, and to prevent that the diplomatic convention prescribed a broad rule that the most you can demand is that they leave."

"I think the British can demand an explanation," Mr. Lake said, "and attempt to find out whether the person who fired the shots has diplomatic immunity."

## Bush Details U.S. Proposal On Chemicals

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
GENEVA — Vice President George Bush presented a new U.S. proposal for banning chemical weapons to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament on Wednesday and said the United States was "willing to pay the price" by allowing inspectors on short notice to verify compliance.

Addressing the 40-nation conference, Mr. Bush said the verification provisions of the draft were "indispensable to an effective treaty" to eliminate "the possibility of chemical warfare forever."

The main article of the draft spells out what Mr. Bush called an "open invitation" verification proposal under which the United States and other countries would agree "to open for international inspection on short notice all of its chemical weapons production facilities."

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Vice President George Bush gestured to Viktor L. Issraelyan, the Soviet Union's delegate, during his speech Wednesday to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. Between them is the delegate from Britain, Ian Cromartie.

## Mexico's Labor Movement Balks at de la Madrid's Policy

**Price Increases for Gasoline, Food Bring Complaints From Government's Prime Backers**  
**By Juan M. Vasquez**  
*Los Angeles Times Service*  
MEXICO CITY — Mexico's organized labor movement, long a base of support for the government, is showing increasing signs of dissatisfaction with the austerity policies of President Miguel de la Madrid.

The latest expressions of concern resulted from increases that pushed up the price of gasoline by one-third, just as millions of Mexicans were beginning their Holy Week vacations.

The price of regular gasoline was raised to 92 cents a gallon (about 24 cents a liter) and the price of higher-octane gasoline to about \$1.24 a gallon.

At the same time, the price of eggs was raised by 40 percent in 50 cents a kilogram (about 36 cents a pound).

Coming immediately after a government edict that increased the price of milk to \$1.33 a gallon (35 cents a liter) — a level well beyond the reach of many Mexicans — the latest increases brought complaints from labor leaders.

Fidel Velázquez, the secretary-general of Mexico's largest union, the Confederation of Mexican Workers, denounced the government for taking food out of the mouths of workers.

"The problem is that we are eating less," said Mr. Velázquez, a former milkman who has led the Mexican labor movement since the 1940s. "There are foods in the market but there is no money to buy them. This can have grave, very grave, social consequences, because the people cannot go on resisting hunger forever."

The confederation is one of the three branches of the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party. Mr. Velázquez's unquestioned leadership of organized labor in its support of the government is considered essential to the continuing stability of the Mexican government.

In recent weeks, however, he has been highly critical of Mr. de la Madrid's policy of allowing prices to increase to realistic market levels.

When the government announced that inflation for the first quarter of 1984 had reached 16.8 percent, Mr. Velázquez asserted that the government was lying and that the real inflation figure for the first three months was 40 percent.

On the weekend, the confederation held a two-day meeting of union leaders who held government office. The principal item of business was a proposed reform of the party. A document circulated by Mr. Velázquez urged the party to demonstrate that it remains loyal to its principles as "a party of workers."

In his closing speech to the convention, he warned the government that the support of the labor union movement should not be taken for granted.

"We are not political robots who can be programmed to say whatever is convenient," Mr. Velázquez said.

Disputes between organized labor and the government are considered normal from time to time, but the current disagreement is more serious than usual because workers have lost significant purchasing power in the past two years and there are definite signs that there will be further price increases.

The government's policies are based on the need to withdraw subsidies from Mexican products to reduce the federal budget and meet guidelines drawn up by the International Monetary Fund and Mexico's foreign creditors. Such a policy, however, means a transformation in a domestic market that has grown accustomed to government subsidies.

As labor leaders were protesting price increases, the president of the National Chamber of Sugar and Alcohol Industries, Pablo Machado Lloas, announced that unless the government comes up with a promised \$62.6 million in additional subsidies this year the price of sugar will increase 50 percent.

All soft drinks and other sugar products in Mexico are sold below cost because of the government's traditional subsidy.

**Mexican Official in Washington**  
Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor of Mexico met Tuesday with top U.S. officials. The Washington Post reported.

Mr. Sepúlveda repeated his assertion that the mining of Nicaraguan ports is a "counterproductive act," but a senior U.S. official said both countries were determined not to permit disputes about Central America to harm cooperation in other fields.

## Gandhi, Son Curb Travel After Threats

**The Associated Press**  
NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and her son, Rajiv, have almost halted their election campaigning and virtually turned their official residence into a fortress because of death threats by militant Sikh organizations.

Indian intelligence sources say the unrest and assassinations in Punjab and New Delhi have upset Mrs. Gandhi's election strategy and almost grounded her son, who is general secretary of the ruling Congress-I Party.

The Gandhis' extensive and carefully plotted campaign tours have been rescheduled, and they are heavily guarded in all their movements.

Intelligence sources say Mrs. Gandhi has told her son to cancel all his visits for the next eight weeks to areas where Sikh militants are active. They include Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan.

When a major Sikh politician close to Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated in New Delhi early this month, the militant Sikh Dismish Regiment claimed responsibility and threatened to kill Mr. Gandhi "so that the prime minister will know what it's like to lose a son."

Mr. Gandhi stays mainly at No. 1 Sardarjan Road, the prime minister's official residence, and his movements in New Delhi are severely restricted.

Another casualty of the increased concern over security is Mrs. Gandhi's daily durbars, a traditional morning audience at which she used to receive about 100 petitioners at her home in a relaxed atmosphere. The petitioners are now far fewer in number and are flanked by guards. Few Sikhs are admitted.

Although Mrs. Gandhi says she has lived with death threats ever since she entered politics, the present danger is considered more serious. Intelligence sources say she fears her son heads the hit list.

Mrs. Gandhi curtailed a major north African tour because of trouble in Punjab and criticism in Parliament that she was leaving India at a time of crisis. She visited Libya and Tunisia only from April 7 to 9.

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## Gemayel Sets Talks Today With Assad

Syrian Invitation Comes Amid Signs of Progress

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Presidents Amin Gemayel of Lebanon and Hafez al-Assad of Syria have agreed to meet Thursday to discuss possible political and security measures in Lebanon, it was announced Wednesday.

Meanwhile, opposition sources said that Mr. Gemayel and the Muslim opposition had agreed on broad outlines of political changes.

Official and militia sources said they expected the militias and the Lebanese Army to begin pulling their forces back on Thursday or Friday from the Green Line, which divides the city into Muslim and Christian sectors.

As a preliminary step, French and Lebanese observers moved Tuesday night into two vacant buildings, one on each side of the line, that have views of the battle zone.

In a related development at the United Nations, Security Council members failed again Wednesday to agree on a resolution to extend the mandate of the UN force in Lebanon, officials said. Lebanon wants a six-month extension for the 5,700-man force, which has been on duty since 1978.

Syria made its invitation to Mr. Gemayel on Tuesday night. On Wednesday, Lebanese state television said that Mr. Gemayel would go to Damascus on Thursday. Their previous summit, in early March, led to factional talks later that month in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Political analysts in Beirut said that a question in any new discussions of political changes would be whether Lebanon's Christian leaders agree to a reduction in the powers of the president, who is traditionally Christian.

Suleiman Frangieh, a Christian leader and a former president, opposed such a step at the conference in Lausanne, but he now appears to have changed his stance. On Tuesday, he said Mr. Gemayel would soon be able to form a government of national unity. (Reuters, UPI)



INDEPENDENCE DAY — President Hafez al-Assad arrives to inaugurate a new building for the press in Damascus. The ceremony was one of several held to commemorate Syria's independence in April 1946, after a 26-year mandate by France.

## Bush Gives U.S. Proposal for Ban On Chemical Weapons, Inspections

(Continued from Page 1)

military or government-owned and government-controlled facilities.

The proposal said consent to a special inspection must be given on 24 hours' notice.

Viktor L. Iskraevsky, Moscow's ambassador to the conference, said the Soviet Union would study the treaty, but in his brief address after Mr. Bush spoke he seemed to link progress on a chemical weapons ban to suspended U.S.-Soviet talks on medium-range and long-range missiles and other arms pacts.

"Verification is impossible without appropriate agreement on limiting the arms race and disarmament," he said. "Disarmament is hardly probable without control, and likewise, there cannot be control without disarmament."

Mr. Bush repeated U.S. offers to resume the missile-control talks, suspended by the Soviet Union in November after the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe.

The U.S. proposal was made amid reports that Iraq used chemical weapons in its war with Iran and Soviet denials of U.S. charges that its troops used chemical weapons in Afghanistan. The Iraqis have denied they used the weapons.

On Tuesday, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko said the Soviet Union "firmly objects to the dishonest game being played with regard to the banning of the chemical weapons."

"The latest statements by Washington hint at such unworthy maneuvers," Mr. Gromyko said after arriving in Hungary for a meeting of Warsaw Pact nations.

In his 1985 budget, Mr. Reagan is seeking \$105 million for chemical weapons.

The main points of the U.S. proposal:

• Parties must "undertake not to develop, produce, otherwise acquire, stockpile, retain or transfer chemical weapons."

• On-site inspections would be authorized, and each party must consent on 24 hours' notice to a special inspection of sites and of any military or government-owned or government-controlled location or facility.

• Chemical weapons are defined as "all types of lethal and incapacitating chemicals and their precursors" (chemicals used to make toxic chemicals for weapons), excluding chemicals used for peaceful purposes in industry, agriculture, research, medicine, domestic law enforcement and the like.

• Parties must declare within 30 days all chemical weapons stocks, production facilities and past transfers, with destruction of stocks and production facilities to begin within one year and be completed within 10 years after the treaty comes into force.

In the spring of 1981, Krasnaya Zvezda said, "a large-scale epidemic of hemorrhagic dengue fever strangely broke out in Cuba. It affected 344,200 Cubans, 156 of whom, including 99 children, died." The newspaper said, "It was deliberately brought into Cuba, but neither from Central America, Caribbean nor African countries, as American propaganda was persistently alleging."

• There would be provision for "fact-finding activities related to resolving compliance issues." (AP, UPI)

## Mugabe Says He'll Seek Mandate for One-Party State in Zimbabwe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe marked the fourth anniversary of its independence Wednesday with a renewed pledge by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to pursue his goal of a one-party state and with an expression of concern by a Roman Catholic commission over Mr. Mugabe's criticism of Catholic bishops.

"I trust that some way will be found, after a popular verdict has been given in favor of a one-party state, to translate the people's wish into a constitutional reality," Mr. Mugabe said in an address to the nation Tuesday.

Mr. Mugabe, who led the British colony of Rhodesia to independence as Zimbabwe in April 1980, after fighting a seven-year guerrilla war, said he would seek a mandate for a one-party state at his ruling Zimbabwe African National Union's second annual congress in August.

Zimbabwe's first elections since independence are to be held before February next year.

Mr. Mugabe said his government was trying to ensure peace by using "every measure possible to crush" dissidents loyal to his rival, the former guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo.

"And when we do this, let there be no outcry," he said, referring to accusations by Catholic bishops in the country of government atrocities against civilians in Matabeleland, the southwestern province that is Mr. Nkomo's political stronghold.

Mr. Mugabe, himself a Roman Catholic, accused the bishops Monday of siding with Mr. Nkomo and worshipping him instead of the "real God," in response to a report commissioned by Bishop Henry Karlen in Matabeleland. The report described government atrocities in the region during a two-month hunt for supporters of Mr. Nkomo.

The Roman Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe said in a statement Wednesday it was astonished by Mr. Mugabe's remarks. "It should be clear to everybody," it said, "that neither the Catholic bishops nor the clergy have ever been involved in party politics."

Referring to Bishop Karlen, the statement said the attack "casts doubt on the integrity of the bishop of Bulawayo and on the ability of his fellow bishops to make an unbiased assessment of the situation."

It continued: "The Catholic bishops' conference and the commission are concerned only with protecting innocent people against brutality, the violation of their human rights and starvation."

The independence anniversary was marked by military parades, urban drumming and dancing, football matches and parties. (AP, UPI)

representative of the South-West Africa Security Police, echoed Mr. Nickel's comments Tuesday, saying it was "a coincidence that the people were at the petrol station when the bomb went off."

The nature of the explosive device is still unclear, but most accounts say it was left in a container next to the fuel pumps.

The two diplomats were attached to a U.S. liaison office in Windhoek. The office was established after South Africa and Angola agreed in mid-February to set up a monitoring commission to oversee the withdrawal of South African forces from Angola and insure that the area is cleared of guerrillas of the South-West Africa People's Organization, which is challenging South Africa's control of Namibia.

Criticism of the commission was sponsored by the United States.

The United States has said that the killing will not cause the closure of the office or end U.S. efforts to seek peace in the region. A U.S. diplomat in Cape Town, Timothy M. Carney, has been sent to Windhoek as a temporary replacement for Mr. Keogh, who was director of the office.

Colonel Sarel Strydom, a representative of the South-West Africa Security Police, echoed Mr. Nickel's comments Tuesday, saying it was "a coincidence that the people were at the petrol station when the bomb went off."

The killing was an "act of random terrorism," he said Tuesday, shortly before a memorial service in Pretoria for the two men.

"It was a tragic accident that they just happened to be there at the time," he said. "That is our preliminary impression."

The diplomats, Dennis Keogh and Lieutenant Colonel Ken Crabtree, died when a bomb exploded Sunday at a gasoline station near Oshakati, close to South-West Africa's border with Angola, where they had stopped for fuel.

Their bodies were flown Monday from South-West Africa, which is also called Namibia, to a South African military air base near Pretoria for transfer to the United States by air Tuesday night.

Mr. Nickel is accompanying their bodies to the United States. Colonel Sarel Strydom, a representative of the South-West Africa Security Police, echoed Mr. Nickel's comments Tuesday, saying it was "a coincidence that the people were at the petrol station when the bomb went off."

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Kennedy Asks Deeper Meese Inquiry

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Senator Edward M. Kennedy has asked the independent counsel investigating Edwin Meese Jr., the presidential transition counselor, to examine whether the Presidential Transition Foundation, which Mr. Meese headed in 1980 and 1981 had complied with U.S. tax laws.

In a letter to Jacob A. Stein, the independent counsel, Mr. Kennedy said, "I urge you to include this matter in your investigation, so that both Congress and the country may be reassured that we have all the facts." Mr. Meese has been nominated for attorney general.

Mr. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat, said "new questions" were raised by an article that appeared Sunday in The New York Times regarding the Presidential Transition Foundation. The newspaper reported that the foundation raised and spent almost \$1 million from the time of President Ronald Reagan's election in November 1980 and his inauguration in January 1981, but that administration officials had refused requests for information about it.

### East Germany Jails Peace Activists

BERLIN (AP) — An East German court has sentenced a peace activist to 20 months in prison, friends of the activist in West Berlin said Wednesday.

Sylvia Goetze, 29, who was arrested Jan. 31, was sentenced Tuesday after a court in Erfurt found her guilty of passing information to "unlawful contacts" outside East Germany, they said. Her friends could not provide other details.

Meanwhile, the West German Evangelists Press Service reported that two other peace activists were given jail terms in Leipzig, East Germany, last week. Sven Thomas Wenzig was sentenced to two years and Patrice Castillo to 18 months while Mr. Castillo's wife, Anke, received a suspended 18-month sentence, the service said.

### NATO Offers Troop-Reduction Plan

VIENNA (AP) — A delegation of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance had an informal meeting with Warsaw Pact officials Wednesday to inform them of a new compromise formula toward breaking the deadlock in troop reduction talks.

The negotiations on troop reduction in Central Europe, now in their 11th year, are stalled over the number of Warsaw Pact troops stationed in the area and practical ways of monitoring cutbacks. The West says it is now outnumbered by 180,000 East bloc troops. According to Western delegates, the NATO plan, its first new proposal in about two years, offers a new method of computing personnel. It will be formally submitted to Warsaw Pact officials Thursday.

A NATO diplomat said the new method takes into consideration the areas of administration and coordination, in which NATO uses mostly civilians, while the Soviet bloc exclusively employs soldiers. In exchange, he said, the West would like to see the Soviet Union and its allies show greater readiness to agree to a reliable system of monitoring troop withdrawals.

### De Lorean Trial Opens in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Eighteen months after he was arrested by undercover agents, John Z. De Lorean went on trial Wednesday for allegedly financing a \$24-million drug deal to save his doomed automobile company.

The centerpiece of the government's case is expected to be a videotape that allegedly shows Mr. De Lorean drinking a toast with the agents and calling the drugs "better than gold." The tape was provided to CBS News and a CBS affiliate.

The prosecution contends that Mr. De Lorean, 59, was desperately trying to raise cash to save his failing Northern Ireland-based company in June 1982 when he contacted a former neighbor and drug smuggler, James Hoffman, and expressed interest in financing a cocaine deal. Mr. De Lorean hoped that a quick profit would save the De Lorean Motor Co., prosecutors contend.

### Suspect Cleared in Papal Attack Case

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — A Turk extradited from West Germany has been cleared of giving a false passport to the man who shot Pope John Paul II in May 1981, a judicial official said Wednesday.

Omer Mersan was brought to Italy on April 12 to be questioned by Judge Ilario Martella, who is investigating possible conspiracy in the attempt on the pope's life. Mr. Mersan was suspected by the Italian authorities of giving a false passport to Mehmet Ali Agca, who is also a Turk, for his use prior to his arrival in Italy.

Mr. Mersan, who had been held by West German authorities investigating organized crime, was released Wednesday, the Italian news agency ANSA reported. A spokesman in the judge's office said Mr. Mersan would be turned over to the West Germans.

### Swedish Pay Pact Hurts Austerity Plan

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — Swedish shop assistants have won an 11.2-percent pay raise over the next 15 months, dealing a setback to the government's austerity program.

The settlement reached Tuesday night, however, averted an overtime ban that the metalworkers' union wanted it would impose starting April 24 to support the shop assistants' claims. The threatened ban by the 440,000 metalworkers would have affected the entire engineering industry, and economists said it could have had a damaging impact on exports.

The shop assistants' agreement is considered important because of its traditional impact on inflation. This time, however, employers will not be allowed to pass the cost on to consumers until 1985. Economists generally think that the government's package of anti-inflation measures has come too late to influence this year's remaining wage negotiations but could affect the 1985 round.

### U.S. Sets Up Missing-Children Center

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Justice Department announced a \$3.3-million grant Wednesday to set up a National Center for Missing and Exploited Children to help parents and law enforcement agencies prevent child exploitation and locate missing children.

"This is a dream come true," said John Walsh, who has become a national spokesman on missing children since his 6-year-old son, Adam, was abducted from a Hollywood, Florida, shopping mall and killed in 1981. The case was made into a movie, "Adam." Mr. Walsh said at a news conference that he had agreed to serve as chairman of the new center for one year.

Alfred S. Regnery, head of the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, which made the grant, said the government had poor data on missing children. "Most estimates place the number of missing children in the country at between 500,000 and two million children annually," he said.

### Shultz Hints at Anti-Terror Strikes

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Secretary of State George P. Shultz declared Wednesday that purely defensive action is not an adequate response to possible terrorism. "We must think through as a society other aspects of this problem," he said, "and we're in the process of doing that."

Mr. Shultz's comments at a news conference were the most explicit warning so far that the United States is seriously considering pre-emptive strikes against what it considers sources of terrorism.

It was reported this week that President Ronald Reagan has signed a secret new directive that reportedly establishes a broad charter for "taking the offensive" against international terrorism.

### For the Record

A Turkish martial law court in the southeastern province of Diyarbakir sentenced 10 convicted Kurdish terrorists to death and two others to life imprisonment, the Anatolia news agency reported Wednesday. The other 181 defendants received prison terms ranging from three to 24 years and 103 others were acquitted, the dispatch said. (AP)

Japan's foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, said Wednesday that he would meet with his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Co Thach, at the United Nations in the fall for the first talks between cabinet-level officials of the two nations in six years. Relations between Japan and Vietnam have been strained since the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia in 1978. (UPI)

An experimental Chinese satellite launched April 8 had been successfully positioned in geostationary orbit and is working well, the Chinese news agency reported. (Reuters)

Four Filipino policemen who admitted firing their guns in a clash with striking factory workers in a suburb of Manila on April 6 have been charged with homicide in the deaths of two strikers, the Philippines military announced Wednesday. (AP)

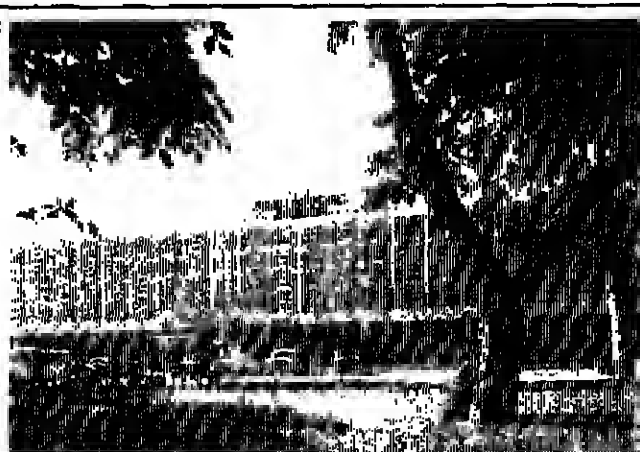
A Kenyan army private, James Apiny Adhiambo, who was accused of playing a leading part in an attempt to overthrow Kenya's civilian government in 1982 was imprisoned for life Wednesday by a court-martial here. Fourteen of the alleged coup leaders were sentenced to death but have not been executed and hundreds of airmen have been imprisoned for up to 25 years. (Reuters)

The U.S. space shuttle Challenger, bolted onto a custom-built 747 jumbo jet, arrived at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida from California after a one-night layover in San Antonio, Texas. United Press International reported Wednesday from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

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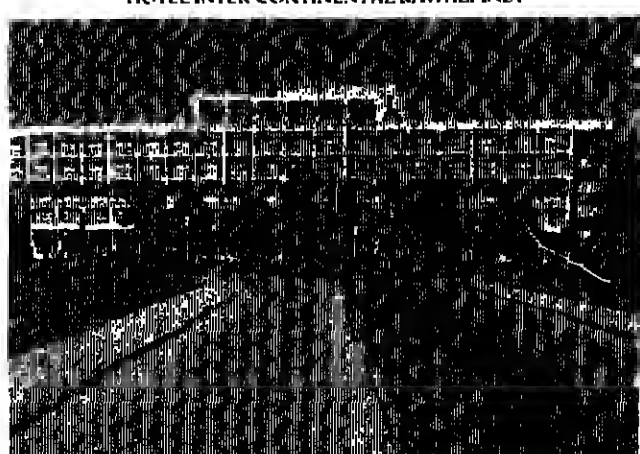
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## CIA Officers Directed Nicaraguan Rebel Raid On Port, Sources Say

By Charles R. Babcock  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — CIA officers aboard a ship off the coast of Nicaragua directly supervised commando raids involving speedboats that heavily damaged Nicaraguan port facilities last fall, months before they supervised the mining of the country's harbors in January, according to administration and congressional sources.

The Central Intelligence Agency leased the ship last summer, the sources said Tuesday, and U.S. agents aboard it furnished the speedboats, guns and ammunition and directed the raid by anti-government rebels in the port city of Corinto last Oct. 10.

The CIA officers stayed on the ship in international waters beyond the 12-mile limit while CIA-trained Latico commandos piloted the speedboats into the harbor and opened fire on an oil terminal, the sources said.

The raid heavily damaged oil storage tanks and forced thousands of inhabitants to flee. At the time, the Nicaraguan government said the raid was a "criminal attack" that was part of a CIA plan, but the U.S.-supported rebels of the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Front claimed responsibility for the raid.

[The Associated Press, quoting an intelligence source, said the raid against Corinto was one in a series of CIA-directed seaport attacks dating back to an assault on oil storage and pipeline facilities at Puerto Sandino on Sept. 8. Both Corinto and Puerto Sandino are on Nicaragua's Pacific coast.]

The New York Times reported soon after the Corinto raid that the CIA had recommended it and had been involved in its planning. But the new allegations were the first that the agency had entered directly into the fighting against the Nicaraguan government as early as last fall.

A senior White House official confirmed that CIA agents supervised the attack, saying their role was necessary because "they had the speedboats."

CIA spokesmen declined to comment Wednesday, except to say that Congress had been informed of the agency's covert operations as required by the intelligence oversight laws.

But as in the case of the mining, congressional sources said the House and Senate intelligence committees were not told of the direct involvement of U.S. agents in the port raids until recently.

William J. Casey, the CIA director, has been criticized by congressmen for his alleged lack of candor in informing intelligence committees of the details of the Reagan administration's covert action against Nicaragua. That dispute has weakened congressional support for continued funding of the contra, the rebels fighting Nicaragua's Sandinist government.

One congressional source said staff members of the House intelligence committee first "got wind of the mother ship about mid-October," but didn't get a full briefing on either the ship's role in the raid or the mining until Jan. 31, and then only after persistent questioning from members.

But another source said that some House committee members were not told until Tuesday that the CIA had directed the raid, as well as the mining.

"We were directly misled," he said. "They led us to believe it was the contra, but as it turns out it was CIA personnel on the mother ship, directing the operations, picking the targets and the whole business."

A Senate committee source said the agency had told the committee in general terms last summer that it was training the anti-Sandinist forces to lay mines, but not that U.S. agents would be directly supervising their actions. "When you get agency officers directly involved, that's really a high-stakes game," he said.

The Senate committee staff learned about the U.S.-directed raids from House staffers and then began asking questions on the CIA ship at an April 2 briefing, one source said.

The briefing with Mr. Casey "was so heated," a committee source said, that full answers on the role of the CIA officers on the ship were never received. "We still don't know when it was acquired, how many CIA officers were on it, many of the details," a Senate committee staff aide said.



FLAP IN WASHINGTON — Interior Secretary William P. Clark bats his eyes at a press conference alongside an agitated American bald eagle. Mr. Clark

was accepting a \$50,000 grant from the Du Pont company for research into breeding the bald eagle, an endangered species and the U.S. national symbol, in captivity.

## Reagan Cites Urgent Need For Latin Aid

By Francis X. Clines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, asserting that the debate on Central America has "strayed too far from reality," has declared that more U.S. military aid to the area is urgently required.

The "strategic balance of the world" is at stake, Mr. Reagan said in remarks Tuesday to a group of prominent Hispanic Americans at the White House.

"Economic assistance, as much as some people on Capitol Hill would like to think otherwise, will not overcome the military threat," the president said.

In what appeared to be an attempt to renew pressure on the House to approve his requests for military aid for El Salvador and for Nicaragua insurgents, the president added, "If Central America is lost, then our own borders will be threatened."

"Today," he said, "a faraway totalitarian power is committing enormous resources to change the strategic balance of the world by turning Central America into a string of anti-American, Soviet-style dictatorships."

In his remarks at a White House luncheon meeting of the National Hispanic Leadership Conference, Mr. Reagan said the communist-inspired assault was aimed at "all of America."

The House declined to act last week on the president's requests, passed by the Republican-controlled Senate, for more military aid for El Salvador and for the guerrillas fighting to undermine the Nicaraguan government.

As a result, Mr. Reagan decided to use emergency funds of up to \$32 million for El Salvador and leave his Nicaraguan request until Congress returns from recess.

The president appeared at one point to relate the dispute on Central America to his recent calls for less "second-guessing" in Congress, which he contends can undermine the nation's foreign policy.

"We face one of the major challenges for democracy in our time," the president told the Hispanic group. "Debate on this issue has strayed too far from reality."

## Pentagon Budget Could Be Trimmed By \$45 Billion, Brookings Study Says

By Fred Hiatt  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon budget request for fiscal 1985 could be reduced by \$45 billion without affecting military capability, according to a Brookings Institution analysis.

The study, released Tuesday, was written by William W. Kaufmann, a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor and former Pentagon adviser who helped prepare military budgets for administrations from 1968 to 1980.

Mr. Kaufmann wrote that the Reagan administration had skewed military spending dangerously toward procurement, which grew by 92 percent in three years, and away from operations, which rose by only 30 percent.

So much money has been committed for future weapons purchases, he said, that the administration and Congress will have "a heavy mortgage" for the next five years. Even if Congress cuts the proposed 1985 budget from \$305 billion to about \$260 billion, more than a third of the following year's military outlays will be "committed and uncontrollable," he said.

Defense Department officials have denied they have favored hardware over combat readiness. They say increased weapons purchases are needed to counter a perceived growing Soviet threat and to compensate for what the Reagan administration calls "a decade of neglect" after the Vietnam War.

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger told Congress this year that his proposed budget could not be reduced from \$305 billion without threatening national security.

President Ronald Reagan, under pressure from Republican senators, then agreed to a \$291-billion level that he said would not reduce national security "to a point of unacceptable risk."

Mr. Kaufmann said in the report that the budget request could be reduced to \$260 billion "without any additional risk." Most of the savings would come from eliminating what he called duplication by the different military services.

"The planning process has really been running in an unusually uncoordinated manner," said John D. Steinbruner, a Brookings analyst.

"The increases have not had strings attached to them, they've been spread across the board, and no one's had to argue very hard for them."

For instance, Mr. Kaufmann said the army did not need the DIVAD anti-aircraft gun and the Patriot anti-aircraft missile, new weapons that have not performed well in tests, when it also was upgrading existing guns and missiles and when the air force was buying F-16 fighters for the same anti-aircraft mission. Canceling DIVAD and Patriot would save \$2.2 billion, he estimated.

Similarly, Mr. Kaufmann said, the Army could save \$1.5 billion by canceling the AH-64 Apache helicopter, designed to perform the same ground-attack mission as the Air Force A-10 attack plane. The Pentagon said Tuesday the AH-64 complements rather than competes with the A-10 because it would be controlled by ground commanders, while the A-10 would be "managed at a much higher level."

Mr. Kaufmann was critical of the administration's nuclear weapons program, saying the Pentagon could scrap both the MX intercontinental ballistic missile and the smaller, mobile Midgetman.

He said the Midgetman "may sound attractive as an alternative to the MX" but would be so restricted in its mobility that it "would be vulnerable to relatively simple and cheap attacks by an enemy."

Mr. Weinberger has not presented a convincing case that the Russians could wage war on many fronts simultaneously, the threat for which the administration says the Pentagon should prepare, Mr. Kaufmann said.

The numbers of Sumerian clay tablets that have been unearthed are huge and are growing rapidly, according to the dictionary's editor, Ake W. Sjöberg, and his co-editor, Eric Leitch.

Miguel Civil, a leading Sumerologist at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, said the new dictionary is likely to produce a flowering of scholarship in Sumerian civilization comparable to the interest in ancient Babylonian and Assyria that followed the publication of the Chicago Assyrian Dictionary. That project, conceived in 1921, has produced 17 volumes of its projected 22-volume dictionary since 1956.

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## Officials on Long Island Favor End of Soviet Ban

By John T. McQuiston  
New York Times Service

GLEN COVE, New York — The Glen Cove mayor and the City Council majority leader have agreed to lift this Long Island city's two-year ban on the use of municipal recreational areas by Soviet diplomatic personnel.

If, as expected, the full council follows their recommendation at a meeting Tuesday, it will end a dispute that took on national and international significance.

It pitted Glen Cove, a city of 24,000 people, against the U.S. State Department and the Justice Department, and led to similar restrictions on U.S. diplomats in the Soviet Union.

Fewer than a dozen Soviet diplomats live permanently at Killenworth, a 36-acre (14.5-hectare) estate in Glen Cove, but the number swells on weekends.

"The Soviets have acted in good faith, have shown a constructive interest in our city and have indicated by word and deed that they want to be good neighbors," said Mayor Vincent A. Suozzi, a Democrat, and Vincent A. Taranto, the

Republican majority spokesman, in a statement Tuesday.

The dispute began in May 1982 when Alan M. Parente, who was then mayor, asserted that Soviet diplomats used Killenworth to spy on Long Island's arms industry.

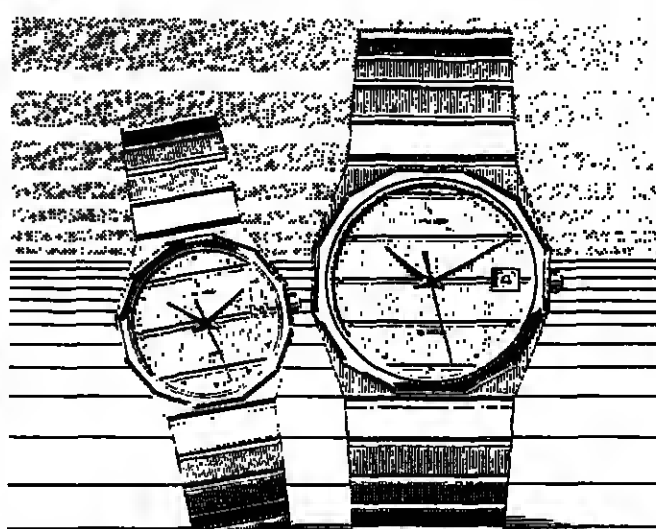
He joined other members of the City Council in approving legislation barring the Russians from the city's public golf course, tennis courts and beaches.

The State Department said Mr. Parente was "being unreasonable," and urged the city to lift its ban.

When the city resisted, the Justice Department took the case to court, arguing that Glen Cove's actions posed a threat to U.S. diplomats in the Soviet Union and that the city should not interfere in the handling of foreign affairs.

Judge Joseph A. McLaughlin of the U.S. District Court in Brooklyn ordered Mr. Parente in September to lift the ban temporarily. By that time, the beaches and most of Glen Cove's other recreational areas had been closed for the season.

Meanwhile, Mr. Parente, a Republican, chose not to run for reelection. In January, he was succeeded by Mr. Suozzi.



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## Nicaraguan Insurgents Withdraw From Town

Compiled by One Staff From Dispatches

BARRA DEL COLORADO, Costa Rica — Edén Pastora Gómez, the leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, and many of his guerrillas have withdrawn from the town of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua.

Mr. Pastora said Wednesday that the loss of San Juan del Norte on Tuesday would not affect his guerrilla war and said his forces would next seize the port of Bluefields.

The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry, in a communiqué announcing a successful land, air and sea attack, said Tuesday that sporadic rebel rifle and mortar fire continued in the San Juan del Norte area, in southern Nicaragua near the border with Costa Rica.

The ministry said the rebels fled in six boats, two of which were sunk by Sandinist forces. Army troops were searching the area to determine rebel casualties and "the exact situation of army members assigned to that place," the communiqué said.

Guerrillas of the alliance, which is based in Costa Rica, captured San Juan del Norte last week, the first time they gained control of a town in their three-year war against the government. Sandinist troops launched an offensive to retake the town Monday, and it was battered Tuesday by warplanes and artillery.

San Juan del Norte is 180 miles (290 kilometers) southeast of Managua and three miles north of Barra del Colorado.

Sandinist leaders said last week that about 70 Nicaraguan soldiers stationed in San Juan del Norte were overwhelmed by a force of 1,500 rebels. It was believed that most of the town's 300 residents fled before the fighting began.

Mr. Pastora, a former deputy defense minister and Sandinist guerrilla known as Commander Zero, said Monday that a provisional government would be established in areas of Nicaragua controlled by his forces. He was speaking at one of his main bases at Jeta, where the Colorado and San Juan rivers join just inside Nicaragua.

Mr. Pastora said there was heavy fighting around San Juan del Norte but did not concede a defeat.

"It does not matter," he said. "I

## World Court Hearings

World Court hearings on Nicaragua's complaint that the United States is killing Nicaraguan citizens through military action will begin April 25, The Associated Press reported from The Hague.

In its complaint to the court, filed April 9, Nicaragua accused the United States of supporting rebel forces and asserted that the United States was violating Nicaragua's territorial integrity by waging armed attacks by air, land and sea.

The U.S. State Department had filed papers with the court before the complaint, rejecting in advance any World Court jurisdiction over Central American disputes.

am fighting a guerrilla war, not defending fixed positions. Yes, they could recover San Juan, but they are only going to find empty houses."

"I'm the only commander who announces where he is going to attack next," Mr. Pastora said. "It will be the Caribbean port of Bluefields, within the next 60 days."

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## Salvadoran Colonel Says Nicaragua Sends Mostly Ammunition to Rebels

By Lydia Chavez  
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran military commander of an area in which guerrillas have been active said rebels are now receiving mostly ammunition, not weapons, from Nicaragua.

The ammunition has been entering El Salvador overland through Honduras and Guatemala and by boat in areas on the country's Pacific coast, said Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa, the commander in the eastern part of El Salvador, nearest to Nicaragua.

"I believe that more than anything else they receive ammunition," he said, "and we know that it comes in through Honduras and Guatemala," he said.

Colonel Monterrosa's assessment of what kind of support the guerrillas forces fighting in El Salvador are receiving from Nicaragua is essentially in agreement with that of U.S. Embassy officials, who have said the rebels receive primarily ammunition, medicine and communications equipment.

In Washington, the Reagan administration has accused Nicaragua of supporting, training and arming the Salvadoran left.

The U.S. Embassy said that shipments of ammunition and other supplies, which almost stopped for a six-month period last year, were stepped up in recent months. European diplomats in Managua tended to agree with that assessment.

Colonel Monterrosa, who was interviewed in San Miguel Province over the weekend, said he knew of a shipment of ammunition that had

come in a few days ago to Jucuarán, a small town in San Miguel that is seven miles (11 kilometers) from the coast.

He was not able to explain how or why ammunition would enter El Salvador through Guatemala. Officials in Honduras have suggested in the past that as Honduran routes from Nicaragua to El Salvador came under greater scrutiny rebels

had begun moving equipment by sea to Guatemala, to be moved over the border from there into El Salvador.

The U.S. Embassy has declined to give any material proof of supply shipments from the Nicaraguan government to Salvadoran insurgents. Embassy officials have said the shipments are delivered by small boats and planes.

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## U.S. Issues a Warning On Guatemalan Travel

United Press International

GUATEMALA CITY — The U.S. Embassy in Guatemala cautioned Americans against traveling in about half of the country where recent hostilities are fought between civil guerrillas and government troops.

The travel advisory released by the embassy Tuesday reflects a surge in rebel activity in the northern highlands. Guerrillas have topped private cars and demanded war taxes from Guatemalan and foreign travelers.

Colonel Monterrosa, who was interviewed in San Miguel Province over the weekend, said he knew of a shipment of ammunition that had



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## Solution on Hong Kong Still Far Off, Howe Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
HONG KONG — Britain's foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, arrived here Wednesday after talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing on the future of Hong Kong and said that much remained to be done before an agreement could be reached.

Earlier, the Chinese news agency said that Sir Geoffrey and Deng Xiaoping, China's principal leader, met Wednesday for 90 minutes and

"agreed on important matters" concerning the future of Hong Kong after 1997, when China plans to resume sovereignty.

But Sir Geoffrey's statement later at Hong Kong's airport reflected a comment by British diplomatic sources Tuesday that key points still had to be settled.

Sir Geoffrey said during his three-day visit that he and the Chinese spent most of their time discussing how to secure the stability and prosperity of Hong Kong.

The Chinese said Mr. Deng repeated China's assurances that it would make no quick changes in Hong Kong's capitalist system.

"We have repeated time and again that the present system in Hong Kong will remain unchanged for 50 years following China's recovery of sovereignty in 1997," a spokesman quoted Mr. Deng as saying.

"This position of ours is taken in connection with China's long-term objective of realizing the 'four modernizations,'" Mr. Deng said, referring to China's drive to improve industry, agriculture, science and technology and the military with the help of foreign know-how and investment.

Sir Geoffrey also said the welfare and prosperity of Hong Kong were of prime concern to the British government.

China has set a September deadline for agreement on how Hong Kong is to be governed once Britain's 99-year lease on most of the territory expires.

British officials have stressed the importance of reaching a settlement that is satisfactory to the 5.3 million people of Hong Kong and to its business interests.

Sir Geoffrey's trip to China has lifted slightly the aura of secrecy over the 12 rounds of formal negotiations that have been held in Beijing since Mr. Deng told Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain in September 1982 that China would reclaim Hong Kong.

The secrecy has caused political and economic uncertainty in the colony, resulting in a huge outflow of capital.

Diplomats in Beijing said that Sir Geoffrey might make a fuller statement Friday, after consultations with local government officials and citizens' groups.

(Reuters, AP)



**FAST FOOD, SLOW EATING** — Off-duty policemen in Beijing resorted to Western implements — forks — as they sampled sandwiches at China's first fast-food restaurant, the Yi Li, which opened Wednesday. Donald Duck is the logo for the restaurant, which serves hamburgers and french fries, as well as fried rice and sweet-and-sour pork.

## Poland Introduces Tighter Controls On Uncooperative Writers, Academics

By Bradley Graham  
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Poland is tightening control over intellectuals amid concern about the continued reluctance of academics, writers and others in professional and cultural fields to go along with government policies.

Last month, the authorities stepped stricter limits on the publication of works by dissident authors and, in a warning to Poles against publishing abroad, arrested Marek Nowakowski, a writer whose critical accounts of the martial law period circulate widely outside Poland.

Turning this month to the universities — perhaps the last places in Poland where democratic practices from the Solidarity trade union period survive — the government threatened action if campus votes unseat official favorites in coming elections of governing officers.

The minister of education has raised technical objections to recent balloting at Warsaw University, where several Solidarity activists were elected in the university senate.

Meanwhile, an intensified campaign to break up the distribution and printing networks of Poland's flourishing underground press has doubled the number of political prisoners in the first quarter of the year, according to official figures that showed 427 detained for political offenses at the end of March.

There also have been an undisclosed number of searches of the homes of priests, lawyers, journalists, writers and educators, including several staff members of the prestigious Jagiellonian University in Krakow. This comes nine months after the formal end of martial law and occurs against a backdrop of official denunciations of dissident intellectuals in the Polish press.

"Culture has become a field of sharp political struggle," said Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski, whose responsibilities include the academic world and the arts, last month. "In theaters, in literature and in film, one can see this struggle and clear divisions which still hold in some areas. We do not demand 100-percent agreement with us, but we cannot tolerate hostile attitudes."

Many people in Poland see the moves against dissident intellectual activities as a natural next step in a systematic crushing of the opposition by a Communist regime that has, at least for now, apparently pacified blue-collar workers and farmers.

Some sanctions were instituted with the dissolution of the writers', actors', artists' and journalists' unions and their replacement by more compliant associations. But the persistent defiance of members of these groups remains an embarrassment to the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Poland's stiff measures may be part of an effort to curry favor with

the new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko. At the same time they are likely to undercut its efforts to ease strains with the West.

Some Poles think the crackdown is aimed at thwarting opposition calls for a boycott of local elections June 17. The government considers the elections a major test of its efforts to re-establish credibility and garner public support.

Asked to identify prominent intellectuals who have agreed to work with them, government officials can point to only a few.

"Some say it's not worthwhile to participate or collaborate because nothing will change," said Janusz Reykowski, a noted psychologist who is cooperating with the regime. "But the results of any political process depend on the involvement of those who want to shape it. I don't think things can effectively be shaped by those standing on the other side of the field."

Government officials contend that opposition activists are becoming isolated, that the majority of intellectuals have adopted a passive attitude politically and are joining in regular activities even if they maintain suspicions about the regime. But Mr. Reykowski said his involvement with the government places him in a minority among his academic colleagues, particularly the younger ones.

At the root of this attitude of the Polish intelligentsia is a sentiment that the authorities are not open to influence.

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## U.S. Safety Unit Urges Tighter Regulation of Airport Fuel Handling

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
WASHINGTON — The National Transportation Safety Board, after a study of operations at 14 U.S. airports, has called for stronger regulations dealing with airport fuel-handling procedures.

The report, issued Tuesday, raised concerns that many of the thousands of people who fuel planes, from small private aircraft to jumbo jets, may not be adequately trained or properly screened.

The safety board has been concerned for years about the fueling of small aircraft or large propeller planes such as a DC-3 that crashed in St. Louis after receiving jet fuel by mistake.

The report does not specifically cite the St. Louis crash. But investigators said in that case they discovered that a fuel handler, unable to start a truck loaded with aviation gas, had topped off the tank with jet fuel from a nearby truck. With the wrong fuel mixture, the plane's engines failed.

As part of its investigation at the 14 airports around the nation, the safety board examined 30 fuel service facilities. Its report found:

- Only two of the facilities administered an aptitude test before hiring workers, and in most cases not even minimal background checks are required. Only three facilities checked into employee driving records or whether they had driver's licenses.

- Three of every four facilities "hired people off the street for refueling positions" and did not require any aviation or fueling experience.
- Although all the facilities required some on-the-job training, supervision normally lasted only a few weeks. In some cases, the employee only had to attend to having read manuals on safety, operations and quality control.

- Airport managers often showed little knowledge or interest about the fueling facilities, contending that the FAA and the fueling company should be responsible. However, the report continued, most FAA inspectors "did not have experience with or knowledge" about the fueling operations.

"It hasn't been that we observed reckless practices, but we've found that the people, given the sensitivity of their positions, are not being adequately screened and adequately trained," the safety board chairman, James E. Burnett Jr., said of the fuel handlers.

In its list of 21 recommendations to the Federal Aviation Administration, the board urged the FAA to improve its rules for handling and storing fuel and for training personnel.

Furthermore, the safety board said it found conditions at fueling operations that raised other safety concerns.

At all but two of the 14 airports examined, the investigators said they discovered "leaking fuel trucks, fuel trucks without fire extinguishers, trucks on which the fuel type was not easily identified."

On other subjects, the report:

- Warned against possible safety hazards in an FAA proposal to reduce fire-rescue operations at some small airports where large jets may continue to operate.

- Expressed concern about the construction of structures near airport flight paths but said the FAA has been successful in limiting the number of obstructions by negotiation with local officials.

- Urged that all airports be required to conduct crash emergency drills every four years.

The board added, however, that it had found "a measurable improvement in airport safety" since the FAA initiated its airport certification program in 1972.

The board did give a safety grade to any of the airports studied. They were: Dulles and National near Washington; John F. Kennedy International and LaGuardia in New York; Los Angeles International, San Diego-Lindbergh and Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena in California; Houston Intercontinental and Hobby in Houston; O'Hare and Midway in Chicago; Stapleton in Denver; Logan in Boston; and Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood in Florida. (AP, LAT)

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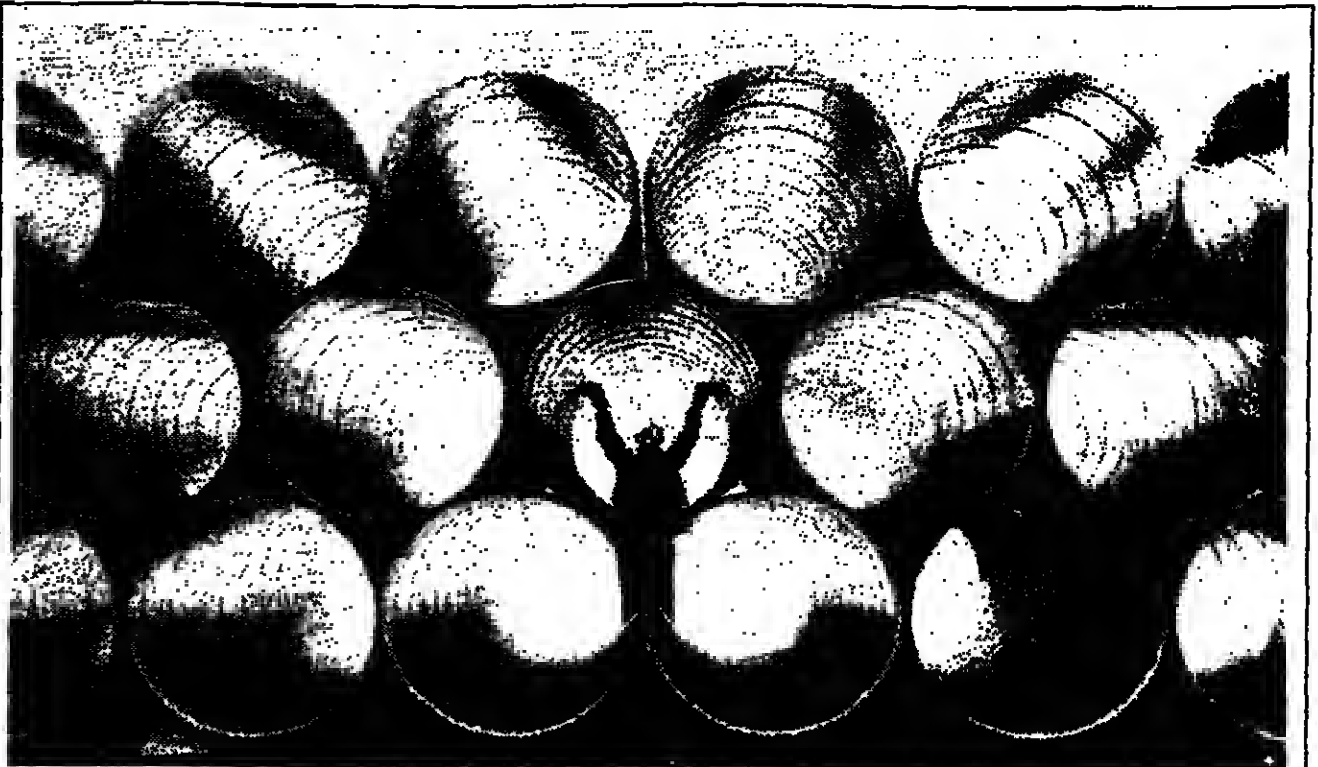
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AN OPEN PIPELINE — A man in the Bavarian village of Weiherhammer looks through tubes that will be used to build a segment of the 2,800-mile natural-gas pipeline from Siberia to several countries in Western Europe.

## Egyptians Rid Pyramid Of a Gas That Closed It

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CAIRO — After three days of effort, chemical experts on Wednesday rid the inside of the 4,600-year-old Pyramid of Pharaoh Chephren of a gas that had made some visitors ill.

The Antiquities Department decided to reopen the monument at Giza, south of Cairo, to tourists on Thursday morning, officials said. It had been closed since Monday.

"The pyramid has been declared safe," said Ahmed Moussa, director of the pyramids area, said as officials awaited the results of a laboratory analysis of samples taken from the chamber's floor and walls. The analysis will be returned on Thursday.

Mr. Moussa said: "It is either a natural gas that leaked through cracks or a product of a lake of subterranean water that exists below the desert plateau" on which the three pyramids are built. He ruled out earlier reports of a suspicion of sabotage.

He said experts had used chemical sprays to remove all traces of the gas, which was first detected on Monday as 15 foreign tourists were looking at Chephren's burial chamber. The gas caused eye irritation and difficulty in breathing. (AP, UPI)

## U.S. Democratic Leader Backs Dual Primaries

By Keith Love

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Charles T. Manatt, the Democratic national chairman, says he does not agree with the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson that the dual primary system used by 10 Southern states should be rejected by the party's national leaders.

In an interview Tuesday, Mr. Manatt asserted that dual primaries had produced some positive results. He said that if Mr. Jackson believed they also led to discrimination, he would appoint a task force to study the matter.

But he refused to support Mr. Jackson's insistence on a platform plank calling for an end to the dual primaries.

The dual primary requires a candidate to get 50 percent of the vote to become the nominee for the office he is seeking. If no one gets 50 percent, a runoff is held between the top two finishers.

Mr. Jackson contends that the system discriminates against minorities because studies show that in runoffs involving blacks and whites — mainly in local elections — the white candidate almost always wins.

The example Mr. Jackson usual-

ly cites involves a 1982 congressional race in North Carolina in which a black, H.M. Michaux Jr., won almost 45 percent of the vote in the primary but lost to a white candidate in a runoff. Mr. Jackson said the runoff vote had "racial motivations."

Mr. Jackson has said that he will not support the Democratic nominee for president unless the nominee agrees to work toward abolition of the system.

Mr. Manatt said he hoped that Democrats, black and white, would be able to defuse the issue so that it does not disrupt the Democratic National Convention in July.

"What the dual primary has done in recent years is get the more progressive whites and minorities

— blacks and Hispanics in Texas — together in support of the more progressive candidate," he said.

He cited the 1979 election of William Winter as governor of Mississippi. Mr. Winter, whose term ended this year, was an outspoken supporter of integration and increased the number of black appointed officials. He finished second in the 1979 primary but won the runoff when blacks united with moderate and liberal whites.

At all but two of the 14 airports examined, the investigators said they discovered "leaking fuel trucks, fuel trucks without fire extinguishers, trucks on which the fuel type was not easily identified."

On other subjects, the report:

- Warned against possible safety hazards in an FAA proposal to reduce fire-rescue operations at some small airports where large jets may continue to operate.

- Expressed concern about the

construction of structures near airport flight paths but said the FAA has been successful in limiting the number of obstructions by negotiation with local officials.

- Urged that all airports be required to conduct crash emergency drills every four years.

The board added, however, that it had found "a measurable improvement in airport safety" since the FAA initiated its airport certification program in 1972.

The board did give a safety grade to any of the airports studied. They were: Dulles and National near Washington; John F. Kennedy International and LaGuardia in New York; Los Angeles International, San Diego-Lindbergh and Burbank-Glendale-Pasadena in California; Houston Intercontinental and Hobby in Houston; O'Hare and Midway in Chicago; Stapleton in Denver; Logan in Boston; and Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood in Florida. (AP, LAT)

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## Socialists in France Press Communists on Policies

Reuters

PARIS — France's Socialist leaders Wednesday called a parliamentary vote of confidence for Thursday in an effort to make their Communist Party partners in government fall into line behind the government's industrial policies.

But the Communists, who have four ministers in the government, refused to say in advance if they would give Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy their support.

"We will listen first to the prime minister's speech," said the Communist Party leader, Georges Marchais. "Our group will discuss it and make its decision."

Mr. Marchais said the Communists' participation in the government was "not unconditional" and was tied to respect for agreements with the Socialists negotiated in June 1981 and renewed last December.

Pointedly reminding the Socialists that they had committed themselves to reducing unemployment and promoting economic growth, he repeated his condemnation of government plans for the steel industry that were announced three weeks ago.

Last week Mr. Marchais joined a protest march by steelworkers through Paris.

His gesture of defiance prompted Mr. Mauroy and President Francois Mitterrand to seek a parliamentary vote in order to make the Communists commit themselves.

The decision was announced after a weekly cabinet meeting presided over by Mr. Mitterrand. The government did not say whether it would broaden Thursday's confidence vote to include issues other than industrial policy.

The Communists have 44 of the 491 seats in parliament. The Socialists have 285, a majority, so a defection by the Communists would not bring down the cabinet.

Meanwhile Wednesday, the government approved a controversial

draft law aimed at bringing the country's private schools, most of which are Roman Catholic, under closer state supervision.

The government spokesman, Max Gallo, said after the cabinet meeting that the bill represented a compromise that the government believed would be acceptable to the majority.

But political sources said the National Assembly was expected to introduce a series of amendments when it debates the plan next month.

Under pressure from the powerful Catholic lobby, which has organized protest marches backed by opposition politicians, the Socialists modified their original goal of an integrated, secular school system.

Cardinal Jean-Marie Lustiger, the archbishop of Paris, declared Tuesday that he was firmly against any process that would imperil the identity of the Catholic education system.

Cardinal Lustiger referred in particular to a provision of the bill under which a limited number of state teachers would work in private schools, while teachers in private schools would be able, within six years, to choose to join the state system.

## Soviet Rejects Bonn Access To Missiles

Reuters

BRUSSELS — A senior Kremlin spokesman said Wednesday that West Germany must be "absolutely excluded" from gaining access to nuclear weapons.

Vadim V. Zagladin, deputy chief of the international affairs department of the Communist Party's Central Committee, made his comments at a news conference in Brussels on plans for closer West European military cooperation through a revival of the Western European Union. He was responding to a statement on Tuesday by a spokesman on arms policy for West Germany's conservative parties.

Jürgen Todenhöfer, the spokesman for Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and its Bavarian partner, the Christian Social Union, called for an integrated European nuclear force and said West Germany should have an equal right to order its use, along with France and Britain.

Mr. Zagladin said: "I think it must be absolutely excluded that West Germany gains access to nuclear weapons. There are still some quite powerful revanchists there, and they must be absolutely excluded from getting their hands on nuclear arms."

Referring to Nazi Germany and World War II, he said history must not be allowed to repeat itself.

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## The Incurious Congress

It is plain now that William Casey and his cryptic Central Intelligence briefers did not exactly do their legal duty to keep the U.S. Senate's oversight committee "fully and currently informed" about the mines in Nicaragua's harbors. But there is a bigger mystery. Call it The Case of the Incurious Congress.

By the time those mines damaged Soviet and other ships, the legislators' embarrassment was plain. Mining harbors, in Senator Barry Goldwater's blunt words, is an act of war, and not only against Nicaragua. It provoked justifiable protests and needlessly aroused sympathy for Nicaragua abroad.

Still, the failure of intelligence in Washington cannot all be laid at Mr. Casey's door. The underlying failure has been Congress's timidity, its reluctance to press the administration to define the purposes of the covert war. It endorsed confusion because it did not want to know too much.

From its inception 30 months ago, the "contra" war has been variously explained. Sometimes the president said the aim was to stop Nicaragua from exporting revolution. Sometimes he said it was to make the Sandinists honor their democratic promises. All the while, the contra insurgents recruited by the CIA loudly proclaimed it as their purpose to overthrow the Managua regime.

Congress not only tolerated this ambiguity but seemed to prefer it to any disturbing clarity. It did not want to endorse a commitment

to overthrow the Sandinists. But neither did it want to risk the political opprobrium of having to cancel the war if that turned out to be its purpose. So the legislators were willing, perhaps eager, to take at face value the assurances that the CIA's only goal was to interdict arms shipments to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

To let the matter stand at that, however, was to ignore not only what the contras were saying but also what all the world knew they were doing. Last October, three months before any mining, they raided the port of Corinto and forced its evacuation by destroying 3.2 million gallons of fuel. There could be no doubt that such ventures required the CIA's guidance and connivance. In the vernacular of the agency, these were the operations of "unilaterally controlled Latino assets."

Yet there were few protests or demands for better briefings then. With every indication that the war aims were far from settled, and included sabotage and invasion, Congress asked only for another bland statement that interdiction was the goal.

Thanks to Mr. Casey's clumsiness, the watchdogs can now claim that they were misled when in fact they were asleep or dreaming. But they can no longer evade the matter. As the price of supporting these operations, Congress will finally have to insist that their aims be clearly defined and that legal means be matched to legal ends.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Good News in a Slowdown

The U.S. economy's rapid expansion over the winter has now begun to slow down, and that is a decidedly good thing. The expansion is decelerating to a speed that it can, with a little luck, sustain at least into next year. This is the meaning of the outpouring of government statistics over the past few days. The economic forecast is now for a 70-percent chance of sunshine and light breezes through the autumn. As people to Washington are apt to say, President Reagan's luck is holding.

Inflation and interest rates remain the chief concerns, and both are still too high for stability over the longer term — say, through 1985. The producer price index, which measures inflation at the wholesale level, now suggests an annual rate around 6 percent, compared with less than 1 percent over the 1983 calendar year. But retail sales have been dropping recently and reducing inflationary pressures.

Industrial production rose less rapidly in March than in the previous two months, but it kept rising. Perhaps it is more illuminating to say that U.S. industrial production is now higher than it has ever been. In answer to lamentations about the alleged deindustrialization of America, you might note that industrial production, measured in physical output of goods, materials and energy, is running at twice the level of 20 years ago. And most

people thought 1964 was a booming year. What could go wrong between now and November? Among the factors that Americans control, wages come first. Business profits are rising conspicuously, and if workers respond by stepping up wage demands, that could affect the forecast. But the crucial event in the wage calendar will be the automobile industry negotiations in late summer, and that will be too late to affect the larger economy this year. Of the variables that foreigners control, keep your eye on capital flows in and out of the country and the dollar's exchange rate. But it would take drastic changes to have an impact in the next seven months. There is always the possibility of an oil crisis or a default on foreign debts, but again the economic impact would arrive slowly.

Perhaps it is necessary to temper all this sunshine by noting that, despite the hopeful indicators, people remain apprehensive. The experiences of the past decade have built into the economy a strong tendency to anticipate trouble. If inflation seemed to be getting out of hand even in a small way, it is possible that interest rates would react in a very big way. That probably remains the greatest threat to the forecast — and to the political interests that depend on it.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Libya and the Embassy Attack

The shooting at St. James's Square is but another episode in Colonel Muammar Qaddafi's long battle against Libyans who oppose his regime from abroad. In April 1980, he issued a "final warning," asking them to return immediately "under the threat of liquidation." The warning was far from being a friendly one. Several Libyan dissidents had already been assassinated in Rome, Bonn and London.

The Libyan leader's behavior was especially surprising because he had only rarely used terror as a weapon against his opposition, which he said consisted of "small groups with no real influence." It is true that there are Libyan opposition groups in other countries, but it is generally believed that they represent no tangible threat to the Tripoli regime.

What does threaten the regime is the population's disenchantment with a government that is more concerned with its leader's "permanent revolution" than with the interests of the people. The business class is also beginning to complain; its privileges have been called into question by the "people's committees." There is unease in the army as well.

In any case, nothing can justify the illegal attacks against Libyan opposition abroad.

—Le Monde (Paris).

### Necessary Aid for Grenada

President Reagan has proposed a generous package of economic assistance for Grenada. The administration clearly is persuaded that this kind of support would underwrite whatever new government comes to power in elections planned sometime before the end of this year.

A total of \$57.2 million would be provided under this program. The largest single amount, \$19 million, would be used to help complete the new airport at Point Salines that was begun

by Cuba in 1979. Other funds would help continue programs under way to improve roads, water distribution and purification, health services, education and agriculture.

The commitment of more than \$500 in economic aid for each person on the island [is] a high price tag, [but one made necessary] by past failures to provide adequate assistance.

—The Los Angeles Times.

### The Growing Pressure in Brazil

The present conjuncture is the most critical in Brazilian politics for the last 20 years. The outcome is hard to predict. No Brazilian under the age of 40 has voted in a free election. Many soldiers are aware of what has happened in Argentina, and many have been spectacularly corrupt. The "Argentine effect" on them is hard to measure.

A prescription of relative political inertia until 1988 is perhaps simply unrealistic, and those who see such a formula as any sort of guarantee of stricter orthodoxy in the management of the country's economy are not realistic either. A popularly elected government will of course be conscious of its origins when bargaining with Brazil's creditors. A military government near its end will be at least equally conscious of popular opposition. Neither can achieve the impossible, but the first has distinct practical advantages.

—The Times (London).

### On the Frozen-Embryo Baby

We understand sterile couples' desire to have children, but it must be stressed that not everything one desires is right and not even scientific progress can make it so. What matters most is not that a child is obtained, but that it is obtained in a human manner.

—L'Osservatore Romano (Vatican City).

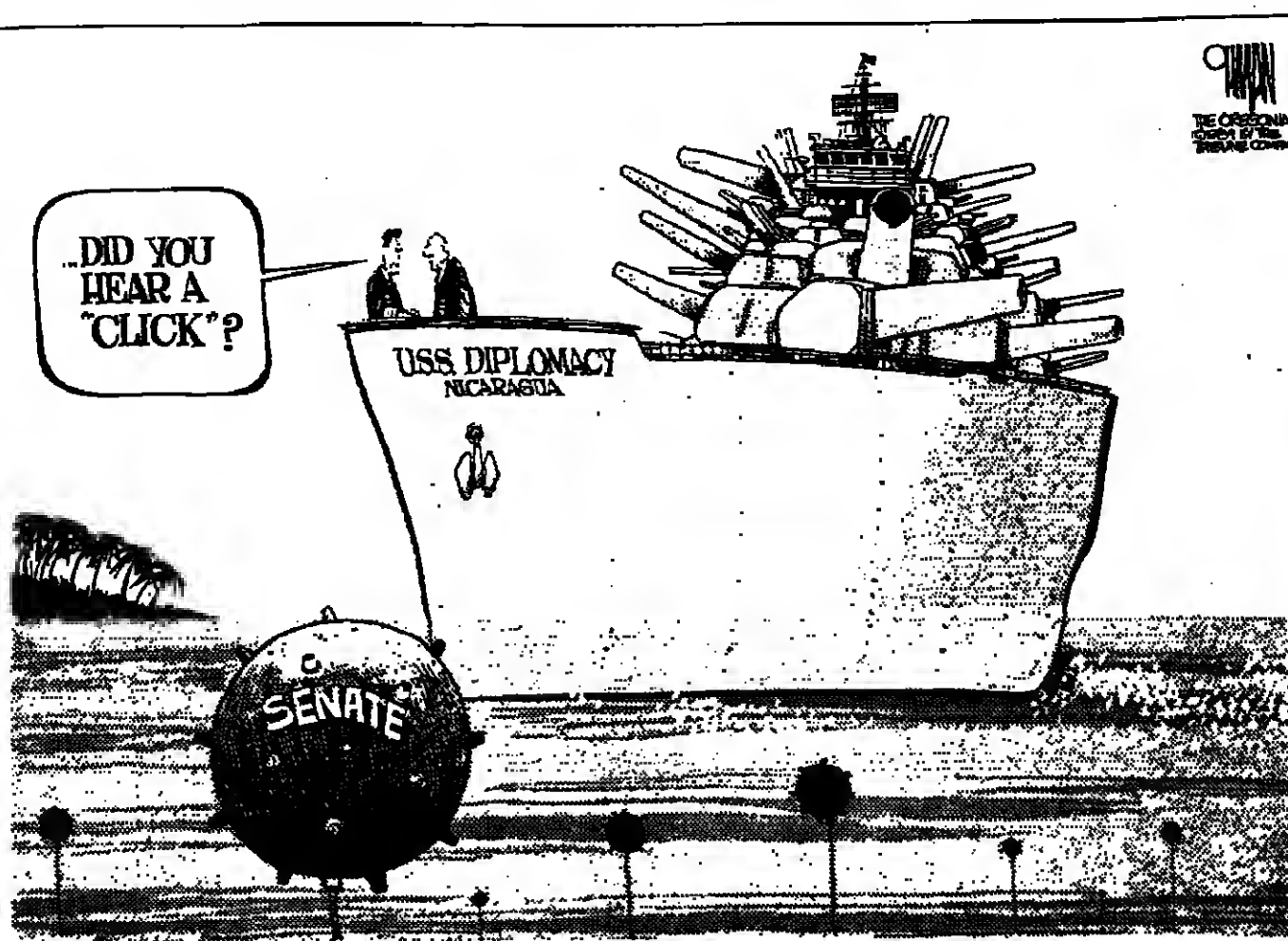
## FROM OUR APRIL 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1909: Confused Reports From Turkey

VIENNA — Two widely differing accounts have reached here concerning the situation in Turkey. According to statements issued by the Young Turk party, the second and third army corps, that is to say, the troops in Adrianople and Salonica, are thoroughly in accord and are decided to march on Constantinople, to reinstate Hilmy Pasha, to destroy once and for all the power of the Sultan, and hang all the leaders of the latest "coup d'état" in front of the Yildiz Kiosk. Another version, coming from the Porte, is to the effect that all is quiet, that the government is totally unconcerned, and that all danger is over. Sensational and alarmist flysheets are, for the sake of gain, being constantly published in Constantinople.

### 1934: Two U.S. Coal Strikers Killed

WASHINGTON — Two men were killed and five wounded in a new outbreak of strike violence in scattered parts of the country [on April 18]. Martial law has been declared in the Alabama coal fields. In Illinois hundreds of deputy sheriffs have been sworn in to preserve order between embattled miners. A total of 77,000 workers are on strike, according to the latest estimates. At Birmingham a deputy sheriff shot dead a miner who flourished a pistol. In Kincaid, Illinois, one miner was killed and five wounded during a night of clashes between rival mine workers. Three hundred deputy sheriffs are patrolling the district to ensure peace, while National Guardsmen have taken over the situation at Edgewater, Alabama.



## What Does America Want From Nicaragua?

By Robert E. Hunter

WASHINGTON — Try as we might, we cannot make Central America go away. The latest episode is the stuff of spy novels: small boats manned by CIA-backed soldiers-of-fortune dropping mines into Nicaraguan harbors to cripple foreign shipping.

To some Americans this is simply just desserts for the Sandinist regime, which supports revolution in neighboring El Salvador. To others it is reminiscent of the worst days of Vietnam and Central Intelligence Agency abuses. But to Congress last week it was an outrage, even though the "contras" had made no secret of their mine-laying tactic.

The vehemence of congressional reaction to the CIA-sponsored events was partly the product of the way in which Washington does its business. Only shortly before, President Reagan had taken Congress to task for damaging U.S. policy in Lebanon. For once, Congress could rightly plead "not guilty" and take collective umbrage at the president's finger-wagging. So the revelation of CIA misdeeds in Nicaragua was catnip to bruised egos; votes cascaded in condemnation.

However, there was more, and it was captured by a strongly worded protest from Senator Barry Goldwater, the chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee: "For the life of me," said the Arizona Republican, "I don't see how we are going to explain it."

The dilemma lies in those attempts at explanation. As a nation the United States has not made up its collective mind about what it wants from Nicaragua and what it is prepared to pay for it.

The Sandinist regime is the first to survive in Central America with attitudes that are essentially hostile to the United States. It also is the first to accept significant doses of Cuban and East-West military aid. And the little debate in the United States that the extension of Soviet and Cuban influence from Nicaragua throughout the isthmus (or into Mexico) would be harmful to U.S. interests.

Should Soviet bases spring up, or Cuban advisers begin proliferating, there is unlikely to be strong opposition in the United States to the concerns expressed and acted on by this or any other administration.

Less clear is what role the Sandinists are playing in El Salvador's guerrilla war, and the extent to which that conflict would continue if the commandantes in Managua took a hands-off attitude. The U.S. military role in Honduras is

debatable, but it gains its strongest support when couched in terms of helping that country interdict supplies being shipped to El Salvador. Also, the contras, while always a focus of debate, draw less political fire when their role is explained in those terms.

Yet the nub of the problem goes even deeper: Are there circumstances in which the United States is prepared to live with the Sandinist regime? Or is it inherently obnoxious to American ideals, either because its ideology requires it to export revolution or because Americans are not prepared to tolerate any government in their

neighborhood that is organized internally in ways they do not like? Americans have tended to debate the finer details at the expense of these larger questions — that is, whether the Sandinists are hard-core Marxist-Leninists or only leftists still developing a political center of gravity. Indeed, most Americans' attitudes on this are conditioned on what they are prepared to do about their conclusions.

Yet the logic of the larger questions is compelling. If as a society, Americans are not prepared to stomach leftist revolutionaries to Central America, then there seems no alternative to military action.

Assuming that the contras cannot do the job — and competent military wisdom holds out little prospect of their overthrowing the regime in Managua — then direct U.S. military intervention would be needed to fulfill U.S. ambitions for Nicaragua's internal development.

Before dismissing that viewpoint and its logic out of hand, recall how deeply preoccupied Americans have been with Cuba for a quarter-century, and how no U.S. administration has been able to grapple with the implications of simply accepting President Fidel Castro, even without his revolutionary views within the region and beyond.

## And what is it willing to pay to get it?

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At the same time, however, the nation has not yet faced or resolved the critical conundrum in Central America: What kinds of regimes is it prepared to tolerate, even if they act only within their own countries? Until the American people and their leaders face up to that question, they will be plagued with more of the recent silliness — or worse.

The writer, a senior fellow at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, was lead consultant to the Kissinger commission on Central America. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

## Reducing Korean Tensions Is a Job for Koreans

By Han Sung-Joo

### SEoul

The Korean question undoubtedly will come up when President Reagan visits China next week — as it has come up several times this year among Chinese, Japanese and American leaders. But all of this should not obscure the main problem. If tension is to be reduced, the two Koreas must come to a better understanding between themselves.

Mr. Reagan and his Chinese hosts will be looking for issues on which they can agree and will find they have a common outlook toward the Korean peninsula. They would both like to see tension reduced, and each would like to establish some kind of official relationship with the other Korea. And both want to contain Soviet influence in the area.

But the Americans and the Chinese should be wary of trying to do too much and should focus on creating a climate for improved relations between the two Koreas. In particular, they should do what they can to facilitate South Korean relations with the People's Republic of China and with the Soviet Union, while also advancing North Korean relations with Japan and the United States.

The Chinese have shown some interest in a North Korean proposal for tripartite talks involving both Koreas and the United States. This is a bad

idea. Indeed, no multilateral talk on the Korean question would be practical at this time, whether it were among three, four, five or six countries. The interested powers would not be able to agree on which countries should be invited or what should be talked about. Even if they could convene such a meeting, it would be deadlocked from the start by the conflicting interests of the participants.

Pyeongyang's proposal for tripartite talks calls essentially for the United States and North Korea to negotiate the withdrawal of American troops from the peninsula. Pyongyang must have had several motives in making the proposal. At a minimum, it is a diplomatic effort to improve North Korea's image, which was tarnished badly by its alleged involvement in the bombing incident in Rangoon, Burma, in October, in which 17 members of the South Korean government were killed. Pyongyang may also be bowing to Chinese pressure to be more accommodating toward the United States.

On the other hand, Pyongyang may hope that the proposal will divide Seoul and Washington. It may also hope to establish a relationship with the United States without allowing a parallel relationship to form between China and South Korea. The United States and South Korea have neither rejected nor accepted the proposal in its entirety. Instead, they have chosen to explore the possibility of including North Korea in talks that all parties involved could accept. This is a reasonable response. If Pyongyang is serious about talks, there has to be some further sign of good faith — a sign that it is genuinely willing to talk to Seoul and to drop its objection to improved ties between South Korea and China and the Soviet Union.

The Reagan administration has said it prefers a four-party conference of the two Koreas, the United States and China. But it is highly unlikely that such a meeting can be held in the face of strong objections by the Soviet Union. And even if it could, the Chinese may not have enough leverage to guarantee cooperation by the North Koreans.

A five-party meeting in which both China and the Soviet Union participated would be equally, if not more, difficult to manage. The Soviet Union and China are struggling as it is to resolve the differences in their relationship and they would not want

to lock horns over Korea. Their rivalry could overshadow all other issues and weaken the Communist position in a conference. Besides, a five-party conference would lack symmetry.

Finally, Japan has apparently suggested a six-party conference in which it too would participate. The problem here is that some people may ask why Japan should participate, since it has no formal military arrangement with either Korea. In the end, the Korean question is essentially an issue between the two Koreas — and both can speak for themselves. A multilateral conference arranged by the major powers might have made sense in the 1950s, but not today. The two Koreas should arrange to talk between themselves — and only then, if they agree, should invite other powers to participate.

That is the only way to move the Korean diplomatic logjam. The major powers can help by improving relations with both Koreas. That has already begun, and it deserves encouragement. The climate is not yet suited to a multilateral conference.

The writer is a professor of political science and director of the Asian Research Center at Korea University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

to lock horns over Korea. Their rivalry could overshadow all other issues and weaken the Communist position in a conference. Besides, a five-party conference would lack symmetry.

Finally, Japan has apparently suggested a six-party conference in which it too would participate. The problem here is that some people may ask why Japan should participate, since it has no formal military arrangement with either Korea. In the end, the Korean question is essentially an issue between the two Koreas — and both can speak for themselves. A multilateral conference arranged by the major powers might have made sense in the 1950s, but not today. The two Koreas should arrange to talk between themselves — and only then, if they agree, should invite other powers to participate.

That is the only way to move the Korean diplomatic logjam. The major powers can help by improving relations with both Koreas. That has already begun, and it deserves encouragement. The climate is not yet suited to a multilateral conference.

The writer is a professor of political science and director of the Asian Research Center at Korea University. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## Lloyd Bentsen Could Be the Podnuh Mondale Needs

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There is a short pause in the presidential election campaign now. So we have a little time to wonder, not only about where the candidates are going but about who is going with them. Consider the vice presidency.

Nobody remembers the names of most vice presidents: Elbridge Gerry, who served under James Madison; Daniel D. Tompkins under James Monroe; Richard Mentor Johnson (Martin Van Buren); George Mifflin Dallas (James Polk); William Rufus De Vane King (Franklin Pierce); and many others.

But eight vice presidents have succeeded to the presidency upon the death of the president. So the vice presidency could be an important issue in the election of 1984 — and this brings us to Texas.

The Democrats have a good chance at winning in the Northeast, where the voters are onto President

Reagan's television magic. Democrats are in pretty good shape in the big industrial states. But having little chance of beating Mr. Reagan in his home state of California, they need Texas and its 29 electoral votes.

Assuming that Walter Mondale gets his party's nomination in San Francisco, it is not likely that he would choose as his running mate Gary Hart, the guy who has been cutting him up as an old fogey and prisoner of the labor union.

Mr. Mondale will probably go to Lloyd Bentsen, the senator from Texas. Mr. Bentsen took a run at the presidency last time and did not get even a medium hello. But he has some things going for him.

He is one of the most respected members of the Senate. And he has made a study of U.S. relations with Mexico and Mexicans on both sides

of the border, and understands their political power and importance.

Mr. Bentsen has another advantage: He is not seeking the vice presidential nomination, and at age 63 does not need it.

But Mr. Mondale, if he is nominated, will need the electoral votes of Texas and will probably need Mr. Bentsen to get them. The Texas senator is a favorite of the Hispanic voters and could be an effective campaigner from Texas to Southern California.

A Gallup poll taken last year in Texas showed that in a race between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale, Mr. Reagan would come out ahead. But with Mr. Bentsen on the Mondale ticket there was a switch of six points in favor of the Democrats — enough for a Democratic victory in Texas.

Mr. Bentsen is clearly more conservative than Mr. Mondale. They

served together on the Senate Finance Committee and often differed. But if Mr. Mondale is looking for Texas and for balance, the guess here is that Mr. Bentsen is his best bet.

The chances are that there will be two vice presidential nominees from Texas — the other being George Bush. Mr. Bush has been a model vice president, attentive and invisible. Even so, he has more experience in foreign affairs than Messrs. Reagan, Mondale, Hart, Jackson and Bentsen combined. He has been director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and was the U.S. envoy to the United Nations and to China.

But he probably does not have a chance to carry Texas for his skipper against Mr. Bentsen, who increased voter turnout in the last election there by 30 percent, and knows every card in the Texas political deck.

In any case, keep an eye on Texas. The New York Times.

## For Iraq, One Taboo Remains

By Leonard S. Spector

WASHINGTON — Iraq's use of lethal chemical weapons — nerve agents, mustard gas and possibly mycotoxins — in its war against Iran recalls its recent efforts to acquire the technological base for another weapon of inhuman destructiveness: the atomic bomb.

Although Iraq's nuclear program was effectively halted when Israel destroyed the French-supplied Osirak reactor outside Baghdad in June 1981, Iraq's resort to chemical weapons contains several important warnings about the spread of nuclear arms to that country and suggests possible new nuclear dangers there.

In using chemical agents, Iraq appears to have violated its obligations under the Geneva Protocol prohibiting the "use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases." Iraq ratified the protocol in 1931.

Iraq is also party to a convention prohibiting the manufacture of nuclear arms, the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Prior to the Israeli raid, France and Italy cited this fact to justify sales of sensitive nuclear equipment and material to Iraq. Had the Iraqi program proceeded, the principal barrier to its building the bomb would have been its treaty pledge not to do so — a fragile assurance in light of what is now known about Baghdad's disregard of the Geneva chemical warfare pact.

While this may not lead one to endorse Israel's military strike, Iraq's action does strongly vindicate the U.S. policy of combining reliance on the nonproliferation treaty with intensive diplomatic efforts to halt sales of sensitive nuclear commodities to customers in volatile regions.

Iraq's use of chemical weapons in a high visibility conventional war has also brushed aside the moral taboo against using these armaments that has prevailed, with a few exceptions, since World War I. This should be sobering for those who hope the "nuclear taboo" that has evolved since World War II would be an effective constraint on the use of nuclear arms by regional powers. Judging by Iraq's behavior, the only guarantee against the use of nuclear weapons when such nations are fighting for survival is their nonavailability.

As for possible new dangers, the Soviet Union has just announced that it will sell Iraq a nuclear power plant — technology it has also promised Libya and Syria. The facility will not provide direct access to material for nuclear weapons.

However, Iraq might eventually be able to extract it from the reactor's spent fuel using a "hot cell" reportedly supplied by Italy (the Italians deny the hot cell can be used that way) — unless the Russians insist on tough controls. A hot cell is a heavily shielded laboratory in which radioactive material can be handled safely.

There are reports that the Russians may have given Iraq mycotoxins or helped it manufacture them. The Russians have long categorized such agents, along with nuclear armaments, as "weapons of mass destruction." So the new information raises questions as to whether the Soviet nuclear nonproliferation stance may also waver.

Of more immediate concern is the possibility that Iraq might now have just enough of the highly enriched uranium fuel originally supplied by France for Osirak to manufacture a nuclear weapon — especially if this material is combined with a smaller amount of similar fuel previously supplied by the Soviet Union for Iraq's IRT-2000 research reactor.

Faced with the prospect of an overwhelming Iranian onslaught, Iraqi leaders might seriously consider taking this material and threatening Tehran with even a single untested nuclear weapon would be worth trying. Equally troubling is the possibility that the material could fall into less responsible hands should an eventual Iranian victory trigger a political free-for-all in Baghdad.

Neither Iraq's nor uncertain nonproliferation pledges nor periodic inspections of the material by the International Atomic Energy Agency (whose inspectors Iraq kept from visiting Osirak for six months in 1980-81) appear to be adequate safeguards.

The only sure protection against these dangers is for France to seek the removal of the Osirak fuel from Iraq for temporary safekeeping elsewhere. Though this may be diplomatically awkward, France, as one of Iraq's major arms suppliers, has sufficient inducements at hand to succeed.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, contributed this column to The Washington Post.

## LETTERS

### Shavian Deities

Regarding "Transforming the Face of Opera" (Weekend, April 6):

Patrice Chereau did present Wagner's gods as 19th-century capitalists but he overquoted his source, which was George Bernard Shaw himself ("The Perfect Wagnerite").

L.R. KARHAUSEN, Paris.

### Greece Was at Hannover

In reading the interesting and well documented article about the Hannover Fair (April 3), I noticed with regret that Greece is not mentioned among the "partner countries" honored each year at the fair.

I am well placed to know that my country was the partner in 1981, just after joining the European Community: I was the time the ambassador of Greece in West Germany.

PIERRE CALOGERAS, Geneva.

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مكتبة الأمل



SCIENCE

# The Shrinking 'Hour': Critics Assail 'Assembly Line' Therapy

By Daniel Goleman  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Of all the elements that set the therapy hour apart from other human encounters, one of the most obvious — and least-discussed — is its time limit.

An increasing number of therapists, both here and in Europe, are coming to question the wisdom of the fixed length of the therapeutic hour. At the same time, a trend toward shortened sessions and assembly-line scheduling has become the object of sharp criticism. Some critics see money-making as the motive rather than care for the patient.

Dr. Judd Marmor, a former president of the American Psychiatric Association, described the trend in as "destructive to some patients."

In an earlier criticism that stands out as one of the few wide-ranging, open airings of the issue, Ralph Greenson wrote in the *Journal of the American Psychoanalytic Association*: "It is obvious that taking patient after patient on an assembly-line schedule is an act of hostility, subtle and unconscious though it might be. There is a degree of hurtfulness in ending every hour, but the assembly-line method adds an unnecessary element of degradation to the patient."

The issue takes on added weight in light of the prevalence of therapy that occurs just once a week. In classical analysis, with its sessions four or five times a week, unfinished business can readily be resumed the next day, but the once-a-week client does not have that luxury. And in either case, the critics say, the pressures of time deprive the patient of that most prized commodity, the therapist's attention.

Many patients may feel short-changed by the increasingly common hurried pace of therapy. For more and more therapists, particularly psychoanalysts in urban centers, the hour has been shrinking. What used to be a standard 50-minute "hour" is just 45 minutes.

Whatever its length, the time limit of the session is a parameter that the patient is supposed to accept as a condition of coming into

therapy, not something to negotiate, like fees or scheduling. Still, in the view of some observers, the time limit can be a hidden source of tension, a silent drag on the effectiveness of therapy.

For the patient, complaints about the restrictions imposed by the therapeutic hour fall into that complicated world of psychotherapy in which very little is ever what it seems to be on the surface.

Whatever its actual length, the conventional session follows a more-or-less standard progression in the view of many therapists interviewed. It tends to move methodically from amenities (often pregnant with meaning for the trained therapist) through a buildup of emotion and insight and then into a culmination and decompression. That progression seems to embody a spontaneous natural pace for therapy.

Such formulaic descriptions of the therapy sessions, of course, are idealized versions, distilled from observations of thousands of hours with hundreds of patients. A session on any specific day for a given patient will unfold with its own pacing.

The sequence also applies, in the main, to insight-oriented therapies, where the interchange between patient and therapist is relatively unstructured. Approaches like behavior therapy, where the therapist's role is more directive, fit the model less well.

**T**HE therapeutic hour evolved as a convenience for the therapist, according to Dr. Marmor. "In his early days, Freud had nothing but time on his hands," he said. "He had the time for extended, leisurely sessions. Once when the composer Mahler came to town, Freud treated him in a single, marathon six-hour session."

"As he got busier, Freud made the standard hour 50 minutes," Dr. Marmor continued. "He believed a therapist should not take notes during the session, so he would make his notes during the 10 minutes between clients. That 50-minute hour, with 10-minute breaks, became the convention in the early days of psychoanalysis."



The shrinking of the 50-minute hour to 45 minutes, Dr. Marmor said, is an American innovation, "in the spirit of time-saving and efficiency."

Many therapists who see patients for 45-minute sessions take a 15-minute break, a practice that allows both convenient scheduling on the quarter hour and fitting in an extra patient or two a day. Dr. Marmor feels that such a schedule gives the therapist sufficient breaks to reflect and recover from client to client.

But some therapists are not even leaving themselves that 15-minute break, and Dr. Marmor does not approve of that practice.

Hans Strupp, distinguished professor of psychology at Vanderbilt University, who has done much research on psychotherapy, agrees. "Seeing more than two people back-to-back is an enormous human demand on the therapist," he said. "I don't see how anyone can function very well this way by the end of the day."

A charge made against therapists who schedule shorter sessions is an

alog to one training analyst. "The worst thing though is not the pace itself but when the analyst can't be honest with himself about his own motives. It's hypocrisy, not scheduling per se, that undermines the treatment," he added.

Many therapists interviewed, though, feel the criticisms are overdrawn.

"In defense of the assembly line scheduling, it must be said that there is a tremendous amount of variation from therapist to therapist in the scheduling that suits each best," according to one therapist who schedules some of his patients back to back. "There may be some people who can do it without shortchanging their clients."

Apart from the issues raised by shortening the session and running sessions one after the other without break, there is concern over the inflexibility of these sessions.

"Some have advocated open-ended hours, letting an agitated person have longer if he needs it," Dr. Marmor said. "But when you schedule patients tightly, you cheat someone else. So the hour ends on time, regardless." The person in the waiting room may be agitated, too, and may view being left there with his turmoil as a rejection or an act of carelessness.

Perhaps the most celebrated rebel against the standard psychoanalytic hour was Jacques Lacan, the late French psychoanalyst whose theories continue to be influential among European therapists.

According to John Muller, a psychologist at the Austen Riggs Center who is co-author of "Lacan and Language" (International Universities Press), Lacan lost his membership in the International Psychoanalytic Society in part over the issue of how the hour should be ended.

In a crucial essay in 1953, Lacan made the radical proposal that a therapy session should not end ac-

cording to the time on the clock, but rather according to the rhythms of a given session.

Lacan and those who follow him today have put that principle into practice. Lacan would schedule patients so that there were always three or four in the waiting room, and sessions varied in length from five minutes to an hour or more if it seemed merited, although most were under 20 minutes.

**T**HERE are several thousand therapists in Europe, particularly in France, Belgium, Spain and Italy, as well as in South America, who follow Lacan's lead in flexible endings, according to Dr. Francois Perle, a Lacanian psychoanalyst in Montreal.

Lacan pointed out that ending the session punctuates what has just occurred, much as a period ends a sentence. Rather than letting that "punctuation" occur randomly, as the clock dictates, Lacan proposed that the therapist end the session at a moment that underscores what has transpired in therapy: a significant insight or some utterance whose importance the patient does not grasp at the moment but might on mulling it over.

In the United States a major challenge to the fixed therapy hour has come from another source: the late Milton Erickson, a psychiatrist whose unorthodox approaches to therapy have had a strong influence on the family therapy movement, on the spread of clinical hypnosis and on short-term therapy.

While Erickson usually kept an hourly schedule he would often vary its length up to 10 or 15 minutes as needed, according to Betty Erickson, his wife and colleague. "He was never very rigid about the hour," she said in an interview. "Once in a while he felt it unwise to stop the hour and would go on. Sometimes it would back up two or three hours."

## Space Test Will Check Part of Einstein Theory

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Scientists are testing part of Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity in a \$130-million experiment they say could one day help propel man to the far reaches of the universe. The experiment, by the government and Stanford University researchers, will test the view propounded by Einstein in 1916 that gravity bends time in space. Ultimately, it may help man build a spaceship capable of reaching distant galaxies.

"I consider this the most challenging test we'll undertake in this millennium," said Professor Frank McDonald, chief scientist for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. "For the first time, NASA will have gone out to check one of the fundamental forces of nature."

The project, which the NASA budget has supported for the last 20 years, is called Gravity Probe B. It is scheduled to be conducted in an orbiting satellite in 1990, preceded by a 1988 test in the space shuttle. The experiment will test only the part of Einstein's general theory called "gravitomagnetism," which holds that moving masses, like the Earth, generate a field of gravity that can distort, or "curve," the field of gravity around an orbiting space vehicle. If "gravitomagnetism" is proven, then scientists will have some evidence that gravity can make time pass at different speeds in space, relative to time on Earth.

To check gravitomagnetism, we've built special gyroscopes that work with spinning quartz balls that are believed to be the roundest objects ever made on Earth," Francis Everitt, a Stanford physicist, said in a telephone interview.

"The idea now is to first build a low gravity environment for the gyroscopes aboard the shuttle, and later, placing the gyroscopes in their own spacecraft for the final experiment," he said.

Scientists will measure the gravitomagnetic force with four 3-inch gyroscopes spinning inside a lead balloon with walls the thickness of aluminum foil. The gyroscopes, spinning at zero gravity, will be aimed for a year at a fixed reference point — the star Rigel. At the end of that time, sensors will measure whether the mass of the Earth, rotating beneath the satellite, has veered the gyroscopes off the aiming point by the amount Einstein's theory says it should.

The result of such experiments will go a long way toward helping scientists understand whether time passes in space the way we understand it to pass on Earth. Eventually, they may also unlock the secrets of attaining speeds near that of light. Scientists theorize that spacecrafts will have to travel near the speed of light for astronauts to travel beyond the galaxy.

But even if the Stanford-NASA experiment fails to reach such lofty ends, Dr. Everitt and Dr. McDonald expect it to yield a technological bonanza.

"In doing this experiment, we've been forced to invent a drag-free satellite, create an exceedingly low magnetic field, and to fabricate the roundest ball in the world," said Dr. Everitt, whose colleagues at Stanford developed the idea for the experiment and then got NASA to back them financially.

## CURRENTS

### Study Reaffirms Link Between Mental Illness and Moon

**NEW YORK (AP)** — A study of 4,000 mentally ill patients over nearly two decades indicates that the disease's severity varies with the motions of the sun and moon, with psychotics showing their most bizarre behavior when the moon is full, a psychiatrist says.

The study found that at the time of full moons — especially in the summer and fall — psychotic mental patients display their most inappropriate appearance and strongest irrational fears, said Dr. Charles Mirabile, of the Institute of Living in Hartford, Connecticut.

Poets have long speculated about the effect of the moon. Shakespeare spoke of people becoming "fools by heavenly compulsion," and the poet John Milton wrote of "moon-struck madness." The word "lunacy" itself comes from the Latin word for the moon, luna.

"It has been recognized for some time that patients with mood disturbances tend to become ill during particular seasons of the year," but the new research suggests "that seasonal effects are much more pervasive than has generally been realized," Dr. Mirabile said at a symposium of the Institute for Child Development Research. He said the 4,000 patients were observed daily for more than 18 years.

### Arctic Pollution Is Laid to Soviets

**NEW YORK (UPI)** — Arctic haze, a reddish cloud of pollution that hovers over the North Pole to winter, is primarily caused by industrial pollution from the Soviet Union, an eight-year-long study has concluded.

The pollution extends from Alaska eastward to Norway — about half of the circumference of the polar ice cap — and is suspended from ground level to as high as 25,000 feet from November through April, according to a report in *Natural History*, published by the American Museum of Natural History.

"I am convinced that, due to air flow patterns and other factors, the major source of the pollutants to the arctic haze is the Soviet Union," said Kenneth Rahn, a research professor at the school of oceanography of the University of Rhode Island. Europe and England are the next largest sources of the pollution, he said. North American countries contribute little because of air flow patterns. The study, conducted with Glenn Shaw, an atmospheric physicist at the University of Alaska, began in 1976 and was funded by the U.S. Navy's Office of Naval Research.

### Life With Smokers Found Unhealthy

**PITTSBURGH (AP)** — Statistics on western Pennsylvania women who died in the mid-1970s indicate that it is unhealthy to live or work with a cigarette smoker, according to a study published in the *Western Journal of Medicine*.

Gus H. Miller of Edinboro, director of a nonprofit group, Studies on Smoking, said his study of 537

women who died in Erie County in 1975 and 1976 showed that nonsmoking wives whose husbands smoked died of cancer at nearly twice the rate of nonsmoking wives whose husbands did not smoke.

In addition, he said, the statistics show that nonsmoking wives who worked outside the home, and thus could have been exposed to cigarette smoke elsewhere, also had "a higher incidence" of cancer than nonsmoking wives who remained at home where no one smoked.

### Laser Treatment Aids in Fertility

**CAMBRIDGE, England (AP)** — Thirty British women who had been unable to conceive became pregnant within three months of having laser treatment for cancer of the cervix, a physician reports.

Dr. John Hare, a consultant in obstetrics and gynecology at Hinchbrook Hospital in Huntingdon, near here, said the women had all been treated with lasers for a pre-malignant form of cancer of the cervix.

"It would be virtually impossible to statistically prove this improvement in fertility, but it does seem to be there," he told a meeting of the British Medical Association. "What the mechanism for this may be remains a mystery."

He speculated that infertile women's bodies contain antibodies to male sperm that prevent conception. "With the laser, we may be destroying the area of the cervix which is producing these antibodies," he said.

### Object on Seabed May Be Old Well

**TEL AVIV (AP)** — Scientists exploring the Mediterranean Sea bottom off Israel have found a 6,000-year-old wood and stone structure that may be one of the earliest man-made wells, a University of Haifa scientist says.

The small circular structure,

which appears to extend deep into the seabed, was discovered to what is believed to be an agricultural settlement silted over for millennia beneath water up to 18 feet deep, according to Avner Raban, chairman of the Center for Maritime Studies at Haifa University.

He said he believes it to be one of the earliest examples of a man-made structure using wood and stone together. It is possible it was a storage bin, he said, but its depth indicates that it was a well. Scientists dated the structure by analyzing the carbon in the wood.

"It's beautifully preserved," Mr. Raban said in a telephone interview. "We don't know for sure. Probably it's a well — small and pretty deep."

"There are alternating courses of stone and wooden beams," he said, adding that it is highly unusual "in this part of the world to find a prehistoric structure of wood."

### Movement Found In Mariana Islands

**HONOLULU (AP)** — The island of Guam and others in the Marianas group may be moving in a slow circle, a University of Hawaii geophysicist says.

Barbara Keating says she and other scientists are "shocked" by what appears to be big rotations discovered in Guam and other Mariana Islands. Recent surveys showed that Guam and the rest of the Mariana Islands have rotated nearly 100 degrees from where they were formed 40 million years ago. The rotation is the result of the Pacific and Philippine tectonic plates, she said. She had expected to find that they had rotated 10 to 15 degrees, similar to the Bonin Islands ridge.

"None of the islands in the Pacific have this kind of rotation," she said. "Basically, we've thrown out all the old tectonic models that we have on how the Philippine Sea was formed, and we've been forced to build our own."

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GE	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
AMT	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
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Dow Jones Averages				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1161.11	1172.39	1166.75	1172.39
Comp	1161.11	1172.39	1166.75	1172.39
...	...	...	...	...

NYSE Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1161.11	1172.39	1166.75	1172.39
Comp	1161.11	1172.39	1166.75	1172.39
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NYSE 3 P.M.				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1161.11	1172.39	1166.75	1172.39
Comp	1161.11	1172.39	1166.75	1172.39
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AMEX Diaries				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1161.11	1172.39	1166.75	1172.39
Comp	1161.11	1172.39	1166.75	1172.39
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NASDAQ Index				
Index	Open	High	Low	Close
Indus	1161.11	1172.39	1166.75	1172.39
Comp	1161.11	1172.39	1166.75	1172.39
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AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Change
AT&T	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
IBM	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
GE	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
AMT	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
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12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low 3-Month Best Worst

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Change
AT&T	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
IBM	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
GE	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
AMT	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
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## New York Stocks Moving Lower

**United Press International**  
NEW YORK — Although reports indicated the U.S. economy is slowing down to a more sustainable rate, the stock market was moving lower late Wednesday afternoon on investor concerns about high interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 4.29 Tuesday, was off 7.43 to 1,171.14 an hour before the close. The Dow, which gained 10.15 Monday, has been rebounding since it hit the 1,130 level last week.

The Dow transportation average was off 2.47 to 500.51 but the Dow utilities average was up 0.10 to 126.74.

Declines led advances 868-611 among the 1,921 issues traded.

The five-hour Big Board volume was about 712 million shares, down from the \$2.3 billion in the corresponding period Tuesday.

Analysis said selling pressure was not extreme and big institutions were in no hurry to buy even though many issues were selling at attractive prices following Wall Street's lengthy slide.

"If the bond market could stabilize, the stock market would rally," said John Burnett of Doodson, Lufkin & Jaenette. "But until it does, the stock market is not going to do anything."

Mr. Burnett said the bond market has slumped apparently has led to some fears that "interest rates are going higher and that's going to cause prolonged problems."

Bonds slipped in the early going as the crucial federal fund rates, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, traded at 10 1/4 percent. They closed at 10 1/4 percent Tuesday after rising to 10 1/8 percent in the early going.

Brokers said this made investors show con-

cern reports Thursday on the first-quarter gross national product and the nation's money supply might not be favorable.

Investors have been hoping indications the economy is slowing down to more sustainable rate would take pressure off interest rates and that might happen in the future.

The Commerce Department reported personal income rose a modest 0.5 percent in March. On Tuesday, it reported a record 26.6 percent drop in March housing starts.

Carter Hawley Hale, a 2 1/2% loser Tuesday while buying back 6.5 million of its own shares, was high on the active list. The Justice Department said it would not object to a merger of Carter and Limited Inc.

Carter is holding discussions with the NYSE about the sale of 1 million new preferred shares to General Cinema in an effort to block a \$1.1-billion takeover bid by The Limited Inc.

General Cinema, which gained 1 1/4% Tuesday, was higher. General Cinema has a six-month option to buy Carter's Waldenbooks unit. Limited stock now supports.

Sony Corp. was active following a block of 1,230,000 shares at 16 1/4%.

Contiocoal Illinois, whose first-quarter earnings fell 6 percent, was active and lower.

AT&T, whose AT&T Information Systems unit is offering early retirement to most of its 60,000 service workers, was active. The new AT&T reported first-quarter earnings of \$226.9 million, or 30 cents a share.

Chrysler, which reported much higher first-quarter earnings, was lower.

NBI Inc. moved higher after the company reported fiscal third-quarter profit of \$4 million, compared with a loss of \$3.5 million a year ago.

## To Our Readers

Because of the seven-hour time difference between New York and Paris until April 29, the New York and American Stock Exchange tables in this edition contain trading information from 3 P.M. New York time. U.S. futures prices, over-the-counter stock prices and Canadian stock prices are from the previous trading day.

We regret the inconvenience, which is necessary to meet distribution requirements. All editions will again carry closing prices and indexes after April 29, when daylight savings time begins in the United States.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low 3-Month Best Worst

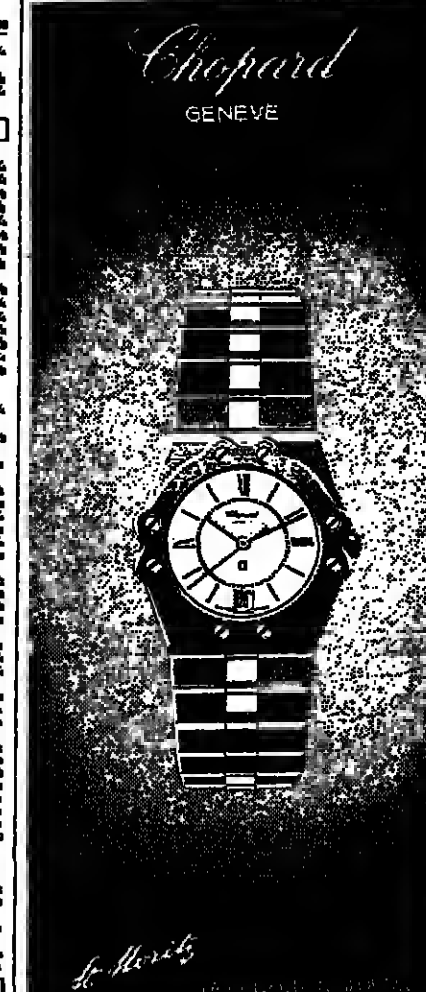
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Change
AT&T	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
IBM	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
GE	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
AMT	1,172,391	117.25	116.75	+0.50
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(Continued on Page 10)

Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly sales and loss reflect the previous 12 months plus the current year, and the latest figures are shown for the new stock unit. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividend or annual distributions based on the latest declaration.

—annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.

—dividend declared.

—new yearly loss.

—dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.

—dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.

—dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.

—dividend declared or paid this year, on an accumulative basis with the dividend of the year.

—new issue in the past 12 months. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.

—new issue in the past 12 months.

—price-earnings ratio.

—stock sold. Dividend begins with date of sale.

—dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cost value as an indicator of stock value.

—trading volume.

—dividend or earnings.

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WALL STREET WATCH

U.S. Stocks Are Cheaper  
But May Not Be Bargains

By EDWARD ROHRBACH  
International Herald Tribune

Is Wall Street cheap again? Unfortunately for investors, the problem with stocks is that when they look cheap, often they get a lot cheaper. And for real bargains you have to shop around. Even the other side of the street.

That is what investors worldwide did when U.S. equities exploded in the bull market that began in August of 1982. They started shopping on other stock exchanges as Wall Street prices soared.

Since last summer — no secret to those who failed to take profits — American stocks have cheapened. According to the U.S. Stock Market Index compiled by Geneva-based Capital International SA, Wall Street has given back about a tenth of the 67-percent gain rung up to the bull market's initial charge through last June.

Wall Street's 52-percent advance off the August 1982 bottom compares with a 43-percent gain since then for Capital International's World Index, which includes all the 19 major exchanges in the same period, through March. Capital International's index of stock markets in Europe and the Far East has surged 59 percent, with the European component ahead 39 percent.

In 1984's first quarter, while Wall Street dropped about 5 percent, European exchanges advanced close to 9 percent. Moreover, Japan has been "strongly outperforming" U.S. equities the last nine months, noted Nilly Sikorsky, a director of Capital International, which makes statistical surveys of world stock markets and tracks valuations of 1,600 companies worldwide.

"Wall Street has become steadily more attractive as stock prices there have fallen," she added. "Now it appears more reasonably valued than anywhere, with the exception of Holland and Germany. And the main attraction in the U.S. is that high-quality companies are the ones selling at the most attractive valuations."

Mrs. Sikorsky cited the case of IBM, with a price/earnings ratio slightly below 11 based on estimated 1984 profit. That is the current average multiple for all U.S. stocks, she said, and compares with average P/E's of 12.4 times earnings in Europe and 29 times for Japanese equities.

"As for the smaller, more speculative American companies, many are growing extremely fast yet have suffered price corrections of 30 to 40 percent," she pointed out. "This puts them at relatively more attractive P/E's than they have been at for a long time."

But as a warning to investors, Mrs. Sikorsky concluded: "No stock market anywhere except Germany looks cheap now compared with bond yields. It's dangerous to ignore returns attainable in bond markets when looking at equity markets around the world."

Jean-Michel Detroit, who heads Detroit Associates, a Paris investment research firm that focuses on French and European companies but watches Wall Street, is more convinced that U.S. stocks are undervalued relative to other world markets.

"But that doesn't mean the background for higher U.S. stock prices is there," he said. "Perhaps by the second half of this year we'll see impetus for Wall Street as interest rates go down with the expansion slowing and the Fed forges policies that might undercut the Reagan administration to its re-election bid."

"Yet now, blue chips look extremely cheap — and with very little risk," he observed.

Besides IBM, he mentioned the autos, noting that General Motors and Chrysler are selling at P/E's of around 4 on this year's earnings. Neither does he see risk for food stocks like Campbell Soup and Carnation, nor McDonald's in the restaurant group. "All these stocks are historically cheap," he said.

Mr. Detroit also noted that while the "investment community is sold on high-tech stocks, with their high growth rates, they really can't be ignored." He said he would feel much more comfortable about starting up a high-technology mutual fund now than he would have a year ago.

Favorites he mentioned are Telerate, Quotron Systems, Applied Magnetics, Cipher Data, Xidex and Seagate. A third area the firm researches on Wall Street is the oil-service industry, but analyst Isabelle Verellen, who recently attended an investment conference on the group in New Orleans, is not very excited about the stocks.

"Although rig business for the industry has picked up, pricing (Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Investors are also urged to keep an eye on the bond markets.

Chrysler  
Says Profit  
Is Up 310%

The Associated Press

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan — Chrysler Corp. said Wednesday that its earnings surged 310 percent to \$705.8 million, or \$3.64 a share, in the first quarter, exceeding the U.S. automaker's \$701-million performance for all 1983. The earnings set a record for any quarter.

The earnings jump came on a 38-percent increase in sales to a record \$4.9 billion from \$3.1 billion a year earlier. First-quarter 1983 earnings were \$172.1 million, \$1.97 a share.

"This is the payoff," said Chrysler's chairman, Lee Iacocca. "The cost cutting, the productivity improvements and, most important, the innovative new products have resulted in the best financial quarter in Chrysler's history."

The No. 3 U.S. automaker's previous best quarterly sales were \$4.1 billion in the second quarter of 1976. Its previous record earnings were \$310.3 million in last year's second quarter.

"We made more money in the first quarter of 1984 than in any year in Chrysler history," Mr. Iacocca said. "As is always the case, it's the productivity that makes or breaks you in this business."

Chrysler increased its productivity in 1983 to 15.8 last year and 19.3 vehicles per employee in the first quarter, he said. "It takes a lot of hard work, it takes dedication and guts to come off losses and in 90-day days report an almost \$700-million profit."

Mr. Iacocca said booming minivan sales helped improve Chrysler's performance. He predicted that the company would earn nearly \$2 billion for all of 1984.

He said there are nearly 100,000 back orders for minivans and that Chrysler is negotiating with the United Auto Workers union to add a rotating work shift, and "a couple thousand" workers at its Windsor, Ontario, minivan plant.



This Tennessee paper mill is part of Bowater's Northern American operations.

Bowater Is Gambling on Spin-Off  
Of Its North American Operations

By Keith Hammonds  
New York Times Service

LONDON — When the normally cautious Bowater Corp. announced plans last month to spin off its North American operations, analysts welcomed the gamble with almost universal praise, and the company's stock jumped 20 percent in one week on the London Stock Exchange.

"The 'demerger,' as the British call such transactions, attracted attention both for its magnitude — it will create a company in the United States with sales of more than \$700 million — and for what the financial community here saw as its good sense."

"What Bowater has done is given recognition to trends that were already there," said Tony Penning, an analyst with James Capel & Co., a London brokerage house.

Bowater goes to great lengths to establish that it is naturally two companies: one, based in Britain, has moved away from paper making toward the producing of packaging, housing fixtures and other products; the other, based in Old Greenwich, Connecticut, is among the largest North American makers of newspaper.

"The connections between Bowater's North American operations and those elsewhere in the world are quite inconsequential," said Ingram

Lenton, the company's managing director, who next August will succeed Lord Erroll of Hale as chairman of the British Bowater. "Let them both flourish separately — that's the essence of it."

Bowater plans to offer 7.4 million shares, or 25 percent, of the new North American company, to be called Bowater Inc. The issue, due next month, is expected to raise about \$140 million. Then this summer the company will give the remaining shares to existing Bowater Corp. shareholders, who are expected to approve the plan at a meeting Thursday. Shares of the new company will trade on the New York Stock Exchange.

The North American operations are half the size of Bowater's other activities but have consistently produced the greater part of the company's profits. Mills in Tennessee, South Carolina and Canada — two of which are operated in ventures with The Washington Post and the Newhouse Newspaper Group — contributed nearly 70 percent of corporate operating income from 1980 to 1982, before slipping to 54 percent last year. In 1983, Bowater Corp. reported earnings of \$58 million, before taking one-time losses, on revenues of \$235 billion.

Given such results, some followers of the company (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

BIS Says 1983 Bank Lending Rose 8.5%

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — International bank lending expanded 8.5 percent last year, the lowest annual (growth) figure yet recorded, the Bank of International Settlements reported Wednesday.

The Basel-based BIS, which is the official scorekeeper, said last year's pace trailed the 10-percent expansion of 1982, which itself was half the 20-percent rate set in 1981.

The slowdown was largely attributable to the very low level of activity early in the year. In the fourth quarter, which the BIS analyzed in its current report, international bank credit expanded \$40 billion to a total of \$1.09 trillion. The increase was double the pace of the third quarter and four times larger than the anemic rate of the first quarter.

The decline began in the third quarter of 1982, after Mexico declared a moratorium on servicing its external debt and the debt crisis widened to virtually all Latin America.

The expansion in the latest quarter is in fact the largest since the \$55-billion increase to the final quarter of 1981.

But, in sharp contrast to past years and continuing the trend first observed in the third quarter of last

year, the United States is now the largest taker of funds, borrowing \$16.6 billion more than it lent in the fourth quarter after \$11.2 billion in the third quarter.

By comparison, in the final two quarters a year earlier, the situation was almost exactly reversed, with U.S. banks lending \$27 billion more than they took from the market.

This turnaround reflects the big increase in borrowing by U.S. banks, which totaled \$29.1 billion in the fourth quarter and \$13 billion in the third quarter. While lending by U.S. banks has increased — by \$12.5 billion in the fourth quarter after a scant \$1.8 billion rise in the third quarter — it is still only a shadow of the \$40 billion that the banks supplied to the market in mid-1982.

BIS analysts assume that the increased U.S. borrowing is related to the narrowing of costs between domestic money-market rates and Eurodollar rates.

"Despite the heavy offtake by U.S. banks, the interest-rate differentials between Eurodollar rates and comparable interest rates in the United States remained at a lower level than in the first half of 1983," the BIS stated.

The turnaround to the position of U.S. banks also coincides with a

sharp deterioration in the U.S. current account. The deficit in this measure of the trade in merchandise and services is estimated to have totaled \$29.3 billion in the second half of last year, more than double the \$13.3-billion deficit of the first six months.

"The turn-around in U.S. net banking flows" between the second half of last year and the final six months of 1982 "not only counterbalanced the widening in the U.S. current-account deficit," the report said, "but also offset a sharp slowdown in other types of capital flows to the United States."

Overall, just over half (\$21 billion) of the estimated \$40-billion increase in net credit was absorbed by the major industrialized countries reporting to the BIS. Lending to so-called "outside-area" countries soared from \$2 billion in the third quarter to an estimated \$18.5 billion in the fourth quarter.

The biggest taker of funds in this group were the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (\$7.2 billion in the fourth quarter) and developed countries outside the reporting area, which took \$3.4 billion. The largest borrowers in this latter group were Australia (\$1.9 billion) and South Africa (\$1 billion).

Non-oil developing countries,

which in the fourth quarter of 1981 borrowed a record \$16.8 billion, took \$4.7 billion in the latest period — a big improvement over the low \$900-million increase of the third quarter.

Since the emergence of the debt crisis, gross lending to Latin America has totaled \$9 billion. The BIS notes that this compares to gross lending in the preceding six quarters of \$42.3 billion. Latin lending in the latest quarter rose \$2.7 billion, but this was all "nonspontaneous" credit tied to loan packages put together under the auspices of the International Monetary Fund.

Lending to Eastern Europe declined \$2.7 billion between June 1982 and the end of 1983, compared to an increase of \$1.7 billion in the preceding six quarters. In the latest quarter, new loans totaled \$1.2 billion (to the Soviet Union and Hungary).

By contrast, lending to OPEC countries has increased \$13 billion, compared to \$9.1 billion in the six quarters preceding the debt crisis. After allowing for the \$25.2-billion rundown in OPEC deposits with international banks, OPEC countries have been net takers of \$38.2 billion since mid-1982 — nearly triple their net \$12.5 billion of funds taken from end-1980 to mid-1982.

CURRENCY RATES

Official foreign exchange rates for U.S. dollars, excluding fees. Source: Reuters, London, April 18, 1984. New York rates at 2:00 pm EST.

	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Canada	Switzerland	Netherlands	Belgium	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	India	China	Hong Kong	Singapore	Thailand	Malaysia	Philippines	Indonesia	Brunei	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Myanmar	Thailand	South Korea	Taiwan	China	Japan	U.S.
1 U.S. dollar	1.00	0.63	1.36	6.55	1.36	163.80	0.71	0.87	2.36	2.36	0.67	0.48	0.35	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

INTEREST RATES

Key Money Rates

	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Canada	Switzerland	Netherlands	Belgium	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	India	China	Hong Kong	Singapore	Thailand	Malaysia	Philippines	Indonesia	Brunei	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Myanmar	Thailand	South Korea	Taiwan	China	Japan	U.S.
1 U.S. dollar	1.00	0.63	1.36	6.55	1.36	163.80	0.71	0.87	2.36	2.36	0.67	0.48	0.35	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

INTEREST RATES

Key Money Rates

	U.S.	U.K.	West Germany	France	Italy	Japan	Canada	Switzerland	Netherlands	Belgium	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	India	China	Hong Kong	Singapore	Thailand	Malaysia	Philippines	Indonesia	Brunei	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	Bangladesh	Myanmar	Thailand	South Korea	Taiwan	China	Japan	U.S.
1 U.S. dollar	1.00	0.63	1.36	6.55	1.36	163.80	0.71	0.87	2.36	2.36	0.67	0.48	0.35	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02

U.S. Urges Allies to Set Software-Export Controls

By Michael Schrage  
and Stuart Auerbach  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States is urging its allies to put special export controls on computer software to keep it from falling into the hands of Eastern bloc nations, according to a top Defense Department official.

The move, an attempt to further restrict the flow of software to the Soviet Union, would require software companies to get Commerce Department approval before shipping their products to other Western nations and Japan.

Western controls on exports of

technologies with potential military uses are coordinated by a group known as Cocom, whose members include the North Atlantic Treaty Organization members and Japan. Various computers, semiconductors, drilling equipment and electronic testing equipment that can be used for military purposes are on the Cocom list of controlled exports.

The Defense Department tried earlier to restrict software trade, but the other Cocom members balked. The Pentagon has now eased its proposal and appears likely to persuade the other nations to go along.

"Cocom is going to put computer software on the Commodities Control List," said the assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, Richard N. Perle. "That we did not do so earlier demonstrates a lack of precedence on our part."

Defense officials contend that computer software poses problems for national security because soft-

ware written for civilian purposes can be modified for military uses. Mr. Perle said. A computer-aided design program to test the aerodynamics of civilian aircraft, for example, could be used to design jet fighters.

Senior administration sources indicate that export restrictions will be proposed for a wide variety of software. The Defense Department wants limits on "real-time" software systems — that is, systems that control actions as they are happening rather than just make calculations. Computer software that controls financial transactions, such as automatic teller networks, would also be on the list. Such systems might be convertible to computerized command and

control systems that monitor military activities.

Computer-aided design and manufacturing software will be proposed for the special export restrictions. Computer-aided design of computer chips technology is already on the Commodities Control List.

Various computer languages, including the Defense Department's Ada language; C, a widely used language in university computer centers; and Pascal, a popular microcomputer language, are also expected to be proposed for the list. In addition, the United States is likely to propose that certain computer operating systems, such as AT&T's Unix, be declared technically sensitive.

New AT&T Has  
Profit in Quarter  
Of \$227 Million

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILWAUKEE — The new American Telephone & Telegraph Co., shorn of its Bell System companies, reported first-quarter earnings of \$226.9 million, or 20 cents a share, Wednesday on revenue of \$8.04 billion.

The company's chairman, Charles L. Brown, said the results were "about what we anticipated for the period in question." They were nonetheless lower than some of the first-quarter earnings reported over the past week by AT&T's former Bell subsidiaries. On Tuesday, for example, BellSouth reported first-quarter earnings of \$270.4 million.

Further, Mr. Brown said the company would not earn the \$2.02 a share originally projected for 1984 in AT&T's prospectus filed last November. He attributed the expected shortfall to the Federal Communications Commission's failure to enact access charges by the originally planned date, April 3.

The FCC has proposed fees of \$2 a month on residential telephones and \$6 a month for businesses to cover the cost of connecting local telephone lines to long-distance service. AT&T now subsidizes this "access" and paid \$4.94 billion for that purpose in the first quarter.

"Everything hinges on the FCC decision," Mr. Brown said. Last month the commission delayed until June 10 the business-phone access fees and also postponed new rates that AT&T and its competitors, including MCI Communications and Southern Pacific's Sprint, pay for their hookup to local lines.

AT&T claims the reluctance of the federal government to go ahead with the access charges has left it at a disadvantage compared with its competitors.

Mr. Brown released the earnings figures before the company's first annual meeting since the Bell System was broken up Jan. 1. AT&T's about three million shareholders still outnumber those of any other company even though AT&T's assets shrank by three-quarters with the breakup.

"Our startup financial planning has been based on the general assumption that our earnings will improve as the year unfolds, and that continues to be our expectation," Mr. Brown said. While the company is "in for a rough couple of years," he said, he "is very optimistic" about its prospects.

Because of the breakup, the first-quarter results are not comparable to any earlier period. The preliminary results show total revenue of \$12.95 billion, which was reduced to \$8.04 billion after paying access charges for the local Bell companies.

AT&T gave up ownership of its 22 local Bell System operating companies as part of a court-approved antitrust settlement with the Justice Department. The operating companies were divided among seven new regional holding companies, none of which will hold a stockholder's meeting until 1985.

AT&T retained its long-distance, manufacturing and research facilities and gained the right to enter unregulated, competitive businesses such as data processing. Last month the company showed its first commercial line of computers.

The effort to shift to the world of

high-technology competition, coupled with continuing uncertainties over long-distance rates and access charges, has left Wall Street unable to predict AT&T's financial performance this year.

The company's directors announced March 21 that AT&T had approved a first-quarter dividend of 30 cents a share. The board said it was doing so because of a commitment it made before the breakup, not because first-quarter earnings would support that payout.

The announcement was seen as indicating that AT&T's first-quarter earnings would be less than the \$300 million that would be needed to cover a 30-cent dividend on the about 994 million shares of common outstanding.

In another matter, Mr. Brown said at the annual meeting that AT&T would soon seek the removal of an FCC requirement that keeps the AT&T Information Systems subsidiary at arm's length from the parent company. The rule, dating from Jan. 1, 1983, says AT&T has to keep data-processing services in a separate subsidiary not subsidized by monopoly businesses.

"We no longer have any monopoly services, and so these requirements no longer apply," Mr. Brown said.

Predicting earnings of 25 to 28 cents a share, Steven Christ, an analyst with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., said before the results were announced: "I think the communications business is still doing well, which means they must be losing money on the AT&T technologies side."

Harry Edelson of First Boston Corp. said AT&T was "going through a difficult transition year, one in which they're facing a lot of problems." He said he would not be surprised by first-quarter profit of 20 to 25 cents a share. "In the long run, it's not important what they do this year as long as they structure themselves for the future," he said.

(AP, Reuters, UPI)

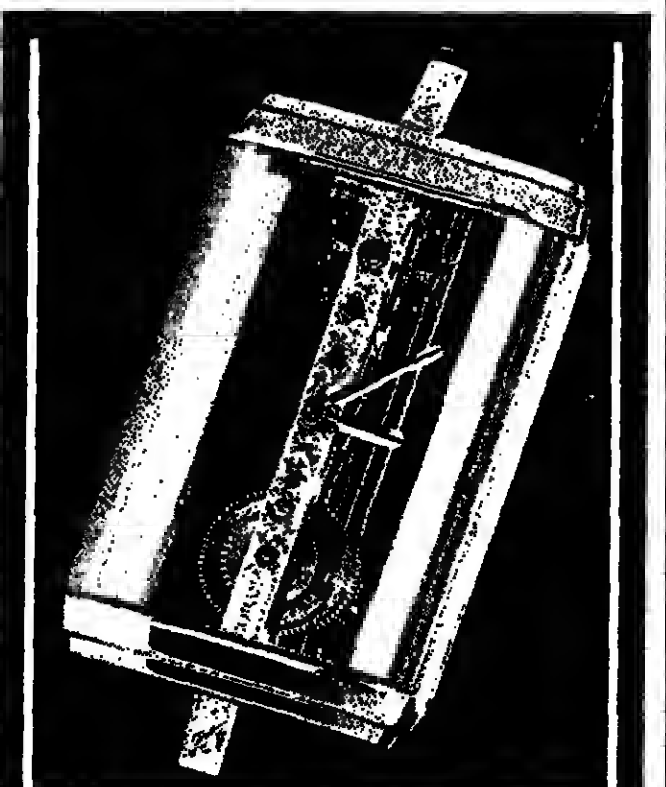
Firms From U.S.,  
Europe, Japan  
Plan Jet Engines

TOKYO — Four U.S., European and Japanese companies have agreed to jointly develop new jet engines for medium-sized commercial aircraft. Japanese industry sources said Wednesday.

They said an agreement has been signed by Pratt & Whitney Co., Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Motoren und Turbinen Union München GmbH of West Germany and Volvo AB of Sweden.

The sources said the agreement provides for joint development and production of three types of the Pratt & Whitney JT8D-200 engine series.

Work on the project is to be shared in proportion to each company's stake in the project, they said. Pratt & Whitney has an 80 percent share in the project, MTU 11 percent, Volvo 6 percent and Mitsubishi 3 percent, they said.



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0076	6-8	10-10	100.25	Zanzibar/Isle 5/8/99	10	6
0077	10-16	1-3	100.10	Sound Scene 10/94	9	6
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# Japan to Give Foreigners 'Enhanced' Access to Its Financial Markets, Sprinkel Says

By Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Japan soon will give foreign banks and other financial institutions "enhanced opportunities" to do business there, a long-sought privilege that could "open time" lead to a stronger yen, says Beryl Sprinkel, the undersecretary of the Treasury for financial affairs.

Mr. Sprinkel said Tuesday that he expected "some announcements soon" by the Japanese government. But he cautioned, "they believe to a step-by-step process."

U.S. officials believe they have opened the first stage of a significant internationalization of Japanese financial and capital markets. To separate statements or briefings, the two governments said progress had been made in a number of areas.

The United States has been pressing Japan to liberalize its financial markets to make them compatible with the country's status as the second industrial power in the non-Communist world. Specifically, Washington wants Tokyo to open financial markets to foreigners and to make the yen an international currency.

Mr. Sprinkel said that the U.S. approach had been twofold: to create an environment in which the demand for yen would increase, "reflecting the real strength of the Japanese economy"; and "to improve the efficiency of the Japanese capital markets for the benefit of Japan itself and the rest of the world."

The general theory is that as investors find it easier to buy denominated bonds, certificates of deposit and other instruments, the

demand for the currency would increase, driving up its value—especially if Japan removes its restrictions on interest-rate movements.

If this happened, a yen with a higher value would make Japanese goods more costly.

Not all the U.S. objectives have been accomplished, Mr. Sprinkel said. A U.S.-Japanese task force will continue its negotiations, with the hope of concluding them at a meeting May 21 in Rome.

Mr. Sprinkel evaluated the progress made by the task force in two days of talks that ended yesterday at three levels:

First, "substantial improvements in current conditions" will be made relating to "access" to the Japanese capital market by banks and other financial institutions. In the future, he said, these institutions not only will have more op-

portunities to get into Japan, but also will be able to operate "in a more transparent regulatory environment."

Second, the talks regarding liberalization of the Japanese domestic capital market were less productive. But there was "some progress" that Mr. Sprinkel appeared to hope soon would be broadened. Here, the United States wants Japan to soften restrictions on interest rates to make investment in Japan more attractive.

"They see the success of our own markets," Mr. Sprinkel said at a press conference, "and they are very smart people. I think they are moving to the point of view that greater freedom of capital markets will also be to their advantage, and will help discharge the obligation of the second strongest nation to the rest of us."

On the third level, the least progress was made in what Mr. Sprinkel said was the most crucial issue, the internationalization of the yen. If the yen were internationalized, more trade would be denominated in it. Central banks would hold more yen in their reserves.

To internationalize the yen, the United States asked the Japanese to establish "a truly free Euro-yen market." But Mr. Sprinkel said that Japan's Ministry of Finance, represented in the talks by Vice Minister Tomomatsu Oba, has not yet agreed.

"If the yen is to assume its proper role as the currency of the world's second most important economy, there must be further progress in this area of a fundamental nature. We are hopeful that the Ministry of Finance will give this area further consideration

to the next few weeks prior to the drafting of a report to the ministers," Mr. Sprinkel said.

The United States has long complained that the yen is too cheap, giving Japan an extra advantage in trade competition against U.S. goods. If a better yen-dollar relationship existed, some experts believe, many of the causes for the trade tensions between the two countries would be eliminated.

But not all agree that the yen-dollar relationship is that important. For example, a New York Federal Reserve Bank analysis last month argued that "the dollar is too strong, but the yen is not particularly weak."

Nonetheless, there is a pervasive view within the Reagan administration that these steps would in fact contribute to the strengthening of the yen.



Beryl Sprinkel

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## COMPANY EARNINGS

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## Are U.S. Stocks a Bargain?

(Continued from Page 9)

of services has not," she said, "and Wall Street has already anticipated the turnaround to activity." Issues she cited as "least expensive" in the group are Sedco, Halliburton and Schlumberger—a stock she noted has gone up 20 percent since December.

Peter Stevens, research director at Bank Moss & Hope, Amsterdam, shares the view that "Wall Street is not expensive" but also agrees, even more strongly, that the time is not yet ripe to invest heavily there.

Longer term, into 1985 after the presidential election, he thinks U.S. equities could "really strongly in the second stage of the bull market."

This assumes, he said, that by then "uncertainties" such as action on the budget deficit are cleared up, along with interest rates declining as the economy slows.

"At that stage we would see Wall Street offering very good opportunities compared with other world markets," he added, noting that the Dutch stock market has soared 70 percent since September 1982, and he thinks it still looks more attractive.

Mr. Stevens said the only sector on Wall Street where the bank has added to holdings this year has been the oil-service industry. "It looks like we'll be holding on to them and maybe make more commitments."

The opposite view is held by Otto Huss, head of the investment policy committee at Banca del Gottardo in Lugano, Switzerland. "Our skepticism about Wall Street is over the long term," he said. "Measures taken after the election to cut the deficit and resolve fiscal problems will hurt the stock market by reducing federal expenditures and slowing the economy even further."

Mr. Huss's strategy is to sell U.S. equities into the rally he sees ahead as interest rates come down in the next several months. He plans to cut back by one-third the bank's present 35 to 40 percent Wall Street weighting, which is down from 50 percent three years ago.

"Right now on Wall Street we feel relatively comfortable owning quality stocks," he said. "We can't see getting hurt in them, and are looking for the opportunity to sell them fairly soon at higher prices."

He said the bank's biggest holding is in IBM, with General Electric, Quaker Oats, J.C. Penney, R.J. Reynolds and CSX the other issues most recently accumulated.

Unit of Peugeot to Issue 4.32 Million New Shares

PARIS — Peugeot SA said Wednesday that its Automobiles Peugeot subsidiary will seek authorization to raise its capital to 1.90 billion francs (\$220 million), from the current 1.47 billion francs, through the issuance of 4.32 million 100-franc shares. The issue price has yet to be fixed.

At a meeting May 2, the company will also seek authorization to principle to raise its capital limit to three billion francs in one or more stages.

Dome, Citibank in Debt Pact

CALGARY, Alberta — Dome Petroleum Ltd. said Tuesday that it had agreed on payment of its \$1.17-billion debt to the Citibank lender group. Under the terms of the accord, Dome must make principal payments deferred when Dome presented a debt-rescheduling plan on Dec. 1, 1983.

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Texaco Offers Anti-Takeover Plan

**The Associated Press**  
NEW YORK — Texaco Inc., which recently spent more than \$10 billion to buy another large oil company and almost \$1.3 billion to ward off a potential takeover threat, has asked its shareholders to adopt a series of anti-takeover measures.

Texaco said the proposals were not aimed at any specific overtures but were "being recommended in order to assure fair treatment of the company's stockholders in takeover situations."

The strategy, aimed at making it more difficult and time-consuming to try to take over Texaco, were presented Tuesday in a proxy statement mailed to shareholders in preparation for the company's annual meeting, scheduled for May 25 in Dallas.

In February, Texaco completed a \$10.13-billion purchase of Getty Oil Co. in what was then the largest merger in U.S. history. Standard Oil Co. of California is now seeking federal approval to buy Gulf Corp. for \$13.3 billion.

In March, Texaco defused speculation that it was the target of a

takeover bid by paying \$1.28 billion to buy back 9.9 percent of its stock that had been accumulated by the Bass family of Fort Worth, Texas.

Texaco recommended Tuesday that its shareholders approve measures to:

• Stagger the terms of its 13 board members, who are now elected annually, so that it would take at least two years to gain control of a majority of the board's seats. It proposed requiring an 80-percent margin of approval, rather than a simple majority, to remove a director and also proposed other procedural obstacles to a hostile suitor seeking representation on the board.

• Create roadblocks to so-called "two-tier" takeover offers, by which a corporate suitor would pay cash to acquire a controlling interest in Texaco and then buy the remaining shares under less desirable terms. The company's proposed "fair price amendment" would require either approval of an offer by shareholders with 80 percent of the voting stock, or approval of a majority of independent

members of the Texaco board, or would set a formula for a minimum price for an offer.

The amendment is designed to encourage a suitor to negotiate a takeover with the board. In its proxy statement, Texaco noted that its proposed takeover defense could deprive shareholders of possible profits and could allow a minority of shareholders to block a merger sought by a majority.

■ **Texaco Issues Eurobond**  
Texaco is issuing a \$300-million, 10-year convertible Eurobond with a coupon of 11 1/2 percent and priced at par, Reuters reported Wednesday from London, quoting the lead manager, Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd.

Last month Texaco increased to \$1 billion a convertible \$800-million Eurobond. The terms of the new issue Wednesday are the same except for the coupon: the earlier 11 1/2-percent bond was the largest dollar convertible ever. The bond, with a conversion price of \$50, is guaranteed by Texaco and is being issued through a subsidiary, Texaco Capital NV.

## Sears to Market AT&amp;T Systems

**The Associated Press**  
CHICAGO — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. plans to distribute its business communications systems nationally through Sears, Roebuck & Co.'s business systems centers, the companies have announced. Sears already markets AT&T's residential telephones.

The new equipment, known as Merlin, is designed for small businesses and was introduced last October. It should be available at Sears' 58 business centers beginning in June, the companies said Tuesday. The two models available are designed to handle two to four lines and can connect up to 10 telephones. The companies said Sears service technicians will handle installation and repairs. AT&T's telephones are manufactured by Western Electric, its manufacturing division, and distributed through its marketing division, known as AT&T Information Systems.

## Siemens and Intel Planning Microprocessor Project

**By Bob Hagerty**  
*International Herald Tribune*

LONDON — Siemens AG, the West German electronics giant, plans to announce next week details of a joint venture with Intel Corp. to develop a new version of an advanced Intel microprocessor. Siemens officials acknowledged the agreement with the California-based semiconductor maker but declined to provide details. They would not comment on a report by Electronic News, a U.S. trade paper, that Siemens plans to invest as much as \$80 million in the project over five years.

The project involves developing an improved version of Intel's iAPX 432 microprocessor. A microprocessor is a microchip or, as in this case, set of chips that essentially acts as the nerve center of a microcomputer or microsystem. The complex "architecture" of the 432 has created snags that have stalled widespread acceptance of the chip, industry analysts say. Siemens' funds will allow Intel,

in which International Business Machines Corp. has a 20-percent stake, to keep the program alive without diverting large sums from other projects.

For Siemens, the project is in line with an effort to develop expertise in the most advanced chip technology through collaboration with other companies. "Siemens seems to be very committed to catching up," said Malcolm Penn, a London-based analyst for Dataquest Inc., the Cupertino, California, research firm.

Siemens already has cooperative agreements with Intel, including one that allows the West German company to produce Intel's highly successful 8086 microprocessor.

Siemens also is cooperating with N.V. Philips of the Netherlands in research into microelectronics and new semiconductor materials.

## BL Says It Had Operating Profit

**Reuters**  
LONDON — BL PLC announced Wednesday an operating profit of £4.1 million (\$5.8 million) for last year, its first such profit since 1978. The figure compared with an operating loss of £125.8 million for 1982.

BL, which is 99.7-percent owned by the British government, had a pretax loss of £67.1 million, a narrowing from a loss of £222.7 million in 1982. The group said its sales in Britain rose to £1.94 billion from £1.62 billion.

Overseas sales revenue was little changed at £1.49 billion. Demand for Leyland vehicles and Land Rovers remained depressed, BL said.

In the luxury division, Jaguar Cars Ltd., profit before tax and interest was £55 million, an increase of £40 million from 1982.

## Reuters Weighs Data Venture With Mercury

**International Herald Tribune**  
LONDON — Reuters Ltd. and Mercury Communications Ltd. said Wednesday that they are studying opportunities for cooperation in transmission of financial information.

Reuters, the electronic financial news and data service, had been discussing the purchase of a stake in Mercury, a fledgling British telecommunications company. But those talks ended last week.

Sources close to the companies indicated that Reuters may raise the subject of a stake in Mercury again after the public offering of Reuters shares scheduled for May or June.

A Mercury spokesman said the two companies are considering cooperation in "broad-band" transmission, which would allow faster data flows and video services.

Mercury, set up as a small rival to British Telecom, has made slow progress since it went into service a year ago. The company is owned 40 percent by Cable & Wireless PLC, 40 percent by British Petroleum Co. and 20 percent by Barclays Bank PLC. Barclays is trying to sell all or part of its stake.

Pacific Telesis, the newly independent U.S. West Coast telephone company spun off from American Telephone & Telegraph Co., has expressed interest in buying a stake in Mercury.

## Harvester Transfer to France

**Reuters**  
CHICAGO — International Harvester Co. plans to increase production of combines in France under a previously disclosed plan to transfer assembly of self-propelled combines, a type of farm machine, to a plant in Angers from a plant in East Moline, Illinois, the company said Tuesday.

## Wang to Buy Up to 30% Of Intecom

**By David E. Sanger**  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Wang Laboratories has announced an agreement to buy as much as 30 percent of Intecom, a maker of communications and switching equipment, in an effort to increase Wang's telecommunications offerings for the office market.

Analysts said the transaction, which includes joint research and development efforts, was likely to hasten a shakeout among the more than 50 companies that make private branch exchange, or PBX, equipment. Last June, International Business Machines Corp. made a similar investment in Rolm Corp., a major PBX maker in Santa Clara, California.

The affiliation with Wang, which calls for an initial purchase price of \$89 million, appeared likely to raise Intecom's standing in the crowded PBX field, and to give it a major competitive edge in selling equipment to the thousands of offices that use Wang equipment. "This is something we always felt we had to do," said Richard L. Henander, Intecom's vice president for finance.

Wang, which makes word processors and other office equipment, also said Tuesday that earnings rose 35.3 percent in its third fiscal quarter, ended March 31. They totaled \$49.8 million, or 36 cents a share, up from \$36.8 million, or 28 cents a share. Sales jumped 38 percent, to \$543.5 million, from \$394 million.

Intecom said that revenues for the first quarter rose 61 percent, to \$21 million, from \$13 million, but that earnings dropped to \$556,000, from \$1.3 million in 1983, when it had a \$574,000 tax credit. Wang is based in Lowell, Massachusetts, and Intecom in suburban Dallas.

## ICI Chairman Says Higher Profit Likely

**Reuters**  
LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, which will announce 1984 first-quarter results next week, expects higher growth and profits in the near future, the company chairman, John Harvey-Jones, said Wednesday at the annual meeting.

He reminded shareholders that, when he announced 1983 results at the end of February, he had said that ICI started well in 1984. The company reported pretax 1983 profit of £619 million (\$866.6 million) on volume of £8.26 billion, more than doubling its 1982 pretax profit of £259 million on volume of £7.36 billion.

## Bowater Set For Gamble On Spin-Off

(Continued from Page 9)

pany have questioned why Bowater is dropping the most profitable of its businesses just as a strong recovery in the North American paper industry could be expected to lift earnings.

For the answer, the company points to the heavy capital spending needed to fuel North American operations — about \$450 million over the next three years, including \$250 million to modernize the huge plant at Calhoun, Tennessee. "It's not that we couldn't have provided it, but it would have been a strain," Mr. Lenton said.

Bowater is guessing that Wall Street, which it sees as more sympathetic than London capital markets to the needs of heavy industry, will provide the new American company with a greater opportunity to obtain the financing it needs. "It's a fact where the more sympathetic home is, and it's on Wall Street," Mr. Lenton said.

The Bowater issue has created substantial interest on Wall Street. "Technically, this is a very strong company, of some substance and stature in terms of its position in the market," said Larry Ross, a paper industry analyst with Paine Webber in New York.

Mr. Ross and others point out that most of Bowater's paper operations are in the South, where lower costs and faster-growing trees have taken business from the once-dominant Canadian mills. Indeed, Bowater has taken a loss of about \$44 million to cover the sale of its money-losing mill in Newfoundland. Its two Southern plants supply about 20 percent of the growing Sun Belt newspaper market, and 8.6 percent of the U.S. total. Analysts expect that domestic newspaper demand will grow about 5 percent this year.

But the new company will depend on a highly cyclical business. For example, a slump in the first half of 1983 negated an improvement in Bowater's nonpaper operations in Britain. Though the new company stands to gain market share from International Paper's retreat from paper production, analysts say that there is little hope for long-term growth for the overall market.

Bowater Industries, as the new version of the British company will be called, may have more growth potential, especially given its freedom from the obligation to support North America's capital requirements. Operating income more than doubled last year, to \$75 million, after a series of sluggish years. Bowater became one of Britain's largest industrial companies in the 1920s, primarily through its domestic newspaper production. But as paper-making shifted to Canada and then the Southern United States, production in Britain slumped. Now, two plant closings and many layoffs later, paper and pulp production account for only 14 percent of revenues outside North America. Bowater's original business, British newspaper production, accounts for only 4 percent.

Packaging products made up 22 percent of 1983 revenues, and tissue papers, produced in a venture with Scott Paper Co., 23 percent. Other businesses, including a profitable freight-services operation and the building products group, accounted for 41 percent.

## COMPANY NOTES

ACF Industries agreed that Carl C. Icahn will acquire the company for \$54.50 a share. It concludes seven months of jockeying and negotiations, including an offer of \$50 a share, or \$430 million, from E.M. Warburg Pincus & Co., a financial-services firm in New York. ACF, Mr. Icahn declined to state the total amount Mr. Icahn would pay. But based on the \$54.50 figure and the number of shares he does not already own, it appears to be about \$405 million.

Baldwin-United Corp., the financial-services company that has been reorganizing under U.S. bankruptcy laws since September, said it is discussing with creditors a contingency plan that could mean the sale of all the company's busi-

nesses. Victor H. Palmieri, hired in 1983 to direct the company, has said his aim is to raise money to pay creditors, to keep Baldwin-United afloat as an operating company and to protect holders of policies of six Baldwin-United insurance subsidiaries.

Beecham Inc., a subsidiary of Beecham Group PLC, has been told by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission that the agency would not order to halt what it called false advertising of the company's Geritol, Prospan, Vivarin and Serutan products. The FTC had issued four orders between 1945 to 1972 after finding that the ads for the health and weight-reduction products contained false claims. The FTC said Beecham had

failed to show that the public interest would be served by terminating the orders.

Caltex Off Australia Pty. had a loss last year of about 47 million Australian dollars (\$43.2 million), its chairman, John Landels, reported. The company reported a pretax loss of 73.8 million dollars for 1983, a sharp widening from its 1982 loss of 24.8 million dollars. Mr. Landels attributed the loss to price controls by Australian state governments.

Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc. woo a battle in its attempt to fight off a takeover attempt by Limited Inc. when a U.S. judge refused to block Carter Hawley from repurchasing its own shares. Carter Hawley said it bought about 6.5 million of its own shares in the

open market Tuesday. The stock purchases followed its announcement Monday that it would buy back up to 15 million of its shares on the open market. Carter Hawley had currently has about 31.4 million shares outstanding.

Eagle Clothes Inc. said it has ended talks to acquire an 83-percent stake in Kauffman Enterprises Inc. and has begun discussions about the purchase of a stake in a chain of clothes stores in Chicago.

Electra Investment Trust, a London investment trust, told the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission that it holds a 9.23-percent stake in the common stock of Crowley Milner & Co., a Detroit department store company.

## INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

## Public Affairs Manager Brussels

Monsanto is on the move. Last year was our most successful ever in Europe with a major contributor being our growing agricultural herbicide business. In less than a decade we have zipped up the world ranking of agrochemical producers to become one of the top three.

Maintaining business leadership means a high public profile. Effective communications with farmers, consumers, governmental regulators, advisors and key opinion formers is a must today and essential for tomorrow as we develop new agricultural, animal and human health care products and technologies including genetic engineering. To meet this challenge, we are strengthening our communications efforts. We seek an experienced and creative public affairs professional capable of managing pan-European communications programmes. The successful candidate will probably be: □ 30-40 years old with 8-10 years public relations background; □ previous governmental affairs experience within the food, agricultural or pharmaceutical sectors; □ a creative/accurate writer with proven media relations skills; □ previous international experience; □ fluency in written and spoken English and fluent spoken French or German.

This is a key position within our International Public Affairs network and is based at the company's Europe-Africa area headquarters in Brussels.

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If you welcome and enjoy a stimulating and challenging environment where professionalism and ability is recognised, please send full personal and career details to: L. Borrelli, Personnel Manager, Monsanto Europe S.A., avenue de Tervuren 270-272, box 1, B-1150 Brussels, Belgium.

## Monsanto

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Interested candidates are requested to send their C.V. with photograph and full address to: Michel GAY, Personnel Manager, C/O Abbar & Zainy SODEXHO, P.O. Box 41491, Riyadh 11521, Saudi Arabia. All applications will be treated confidentially.



## AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL requires an EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT in the MIDDLE EAST RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

Executive Assistants are primarily responsible for liaising with Amnesty International's groups around the world to provide information relating to Amnesty International's human rights concerns and recommend new actions on behalf of prisoners.

Fluent Arabic and English are essential. French would be useful. Executive Assistants must be able to type.

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For a detailed job specification and application form send a large size fee to: Amnesty Office, Amnesty International, 1 Easton Street, London WC1X 8DJ or ring 01 833 1771.

Closing date for the return of completed application forms: 24 May 1984.

## FINANCIAL ANALYST

USAID Regional Housing Office in Nairobi, Kenya, is seeking qualified candidates for two years Personal Services Contract. Candidate should have ten years experience as a financial officer in a municipal government or other major institution. Candidate must have experience on performing financial analysis of municipalities and or institutions. Analysis to include accounting procedures, record keeping, financial planning, budgeting, financial audits, institutional and project cash flows. Experience in preparing operational and procedural manuals, on training in the Third World and knowledge of British accounting procedures is desirable. French language capability is desired.

Interested candidates should send resumes to:

Mr. Fred Hansen, Assistant Director

Box 241 (NAIROBI)

Regional Housing Office APO, New York 09675

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The above will be treated in confidence.

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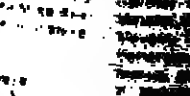
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SPORTS

Sparrows' 2 Free Throws Rally Knicks Past Pistons

PONTIAC, Michigan — Rory Sparrow sank two free throws with nine seconds left Tuesday night and Bernard King scored 36 points as the New York Knicks rallied for a 94-93 victory over the Detroit Pistons in the opening game of their best-of-five National Basketball Association playoff series.

NBA PLAYOFFS

ight, Philadelphia was to meet New Jersey, Phoenix was to face Portland and Kansas City was to play Los Angeles.

Sparrow's two foul shots came after he had tipped away a pass intended for Detroit's Kent Benson. Rookie guard Darrell Walker made two key steals as the Knicks held the Pistons scoreless in the final 1:15 to overcome a 93-87 deficit. Bill Cartwright backed King with 21 points while Kelly Tripucka led Detroit with 26.

King's two free throws drew New York to within 93-89 and Walker followed with his first steal. King sank a 7-foot baseline jumper with 43 seconds left and Walker came up with another steal off a rapping defense. His free throw with 20 seconds left cut the deficit to 93-92.

The Pistons, the No. 3 scoring team in the league, had taken a 76-64 lead into the final period, but were outgunned, 30-17, over the final 12 minutes in their first postseason game since 1977.

"It was overall team defense that allowed us to get back into the game," said Sparrow, whose crucial free throws gave New York its only lead of the game. "Playoff games are strange."

Mavericks 88, SuperSonics 86  
In Dallas, Rolando Blackman escaped over Jack Sikma, rebounded his own missed shot and scored

with 11 seconds left to cap a comeback that made the Mavericks 88-86 winners over Seattle. Gaining the first playoff victory in its four-year history, Dallas overcame a 15-point first-quarter deficit and an astounding first-half show by the Sonics' Gus Williams. Williams scored 23 points in the first period and 31 in the half (two short of Elgin Baylor's playoff record); he finished with 37. The Mavericks led the final two minutes without star Mark Aguirre, who fouled out with 20 points. The winners' Brad Davis and Jay Vincent each had 16.

Celtics 91, Bullets 83  
In Boston, Larry Bird had 12 assists and scored eight of his 23 points late in the fourth quarter as the Celtics took control and went on to down Washington, 91-83. Bird hit on two long jumpers and four free throws to hold off the persistent Bullets, who got 24 points from guard Ricky Sobers — 9 of them on 3-pointers in the last period.

Bucks 105, Hawks 89  
In Milwaukee, Sidney Moncrief scored 19 points and Marques Johnson had 18 to fuel the Bucks' 105-89 rout of Atlanta. In a balanced attack — Paul Mokeski had 17 points, Mike Dunleavy 14 and Bob Lanier 12 — Milwaukee opened a playoff series at home for the first time in Don Nelson's eight-year tenure as coach. The Hawks were led by Dan Roundfield and Dominique Wilkins with 21 points each.

Jazz 123, Nuggets 121  
In Salt Lake City, Adrian Dantley scored 30 points to help the Utah Jazz turn back a late surge and nip Denver, 123-121. Kidd Vandeweghe led the Nuggets with 31 points, including 12 in the final period, and Alex English added 27. But Dantley scored 13 in the third quarter, when the Jazz opened up a 15-point bulge.

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Right Stuff, Quick Takeoff: Flying Tigers

By Lynn Henning  
New York Times Service

DETROIT — It has been 12 years since an Eastern Division pennant flag was last raised in Detroit, but the Tigers have carefully reconstructed an American League contender with talented prospects who have been developed and groomed in their minor-league organization.

But the team's 1984 hopes, as well as the stunning start that has seen it win its first eight games, rest largely on two veteran players acquired in the past six months.

• Darrell Evans, a 36-year-old first baseman who last year played with San Francisco before signing a 3-year, \$3.25-million contract with Detroit.

• Willie Hernandez, 28, a left-handed relief specialist who helped put the Philadelphia Phillies into the 1983 World Series.

Hernandez came to the Tigers along with the first baseman-outfielder Dave Bergman in a March 24 trade that sent Glenn Wilson and John Wockenhouse to Philadelphia.

The two newcomers have figured significantly in the best start made by any Tiger team in the 84 seasons that major-league baseball has been played here.

Evans leads the team with nine runs batted in and two home runs, including a three-run shot on his first swing in Tiger Stadium.

Hernandez's debut, if not as dramatic, has been impressive with five appearances, seven innings pitched and one earned run allowed.

In the minds of the Detroit management, the addition of Evans and Hernandez shored up the few weak spots on a 1983 team that won 92 games and finished with the third-best record in major-league baseball.

But that team finished in second place, six games behind World Series champion Baltimore.

The Tigers entered the 1983 season with a framework of farm-system talent — including catcher Lance Parrish, shortstop Alan Trammell, second baseman Lou Whitaker and a devastating pair of starting pitchers in Jack Morris and Dan Petry.

"We're not surprising the baseball world," says Manager Sparky Anderson. "It's the public that's surprised."

"I still can't believe people didn't realize we were that good last year. We won 92 games and they didn't give us much respect."

Underlining the Tigers' all-around strength last season was their ability to win with minuscule home-run production from first base, a position normally played by a power hitter or certified RBI man.

The Tigers had only five home runs from Enos Cabell, last year's regular first baseman, now with the Houston Astros.

It was Detroit's power-hitting deficiency in the infield — the regular third baseman, Tom Brookens, hit only six homers — that ultimately made the Tigers and Evans become a free agent at the end of last season.

While playing half his games in windy Candlestick Park, Evans still managed 30 home runs and collected 82 RBIs for the Giants. It was his most productive season since 1973, when he had 41 home runs and 104 RBIs for Atlanta.

During his free-agent shopping, Evans found that Detroit offered an intimate park ideally suited to a left-handed power-hitter — as well as a vibrant, young team he believed was in line for a trip to the World Series.

"The biggest statistic I noticed was that, even with the designated hitters, there were seven players on this team who scored more than 70 runs last season," Evans said.

"If you go back through the years, I'm not sure there have been many teams with that kind of offense. So they not only was it obvious that they had good hitters and more speed than some thought, you realize, when you are getting that kind of run production, it's not an attack built around one or two people."

"You don't have to sit around and wait for that certain guy to hit a three-run homer in order to win. And you don't end up putting more pressure on one or two people."

The Tigers' offseason strategy also mandated obtaining a bullpen pitcher who could provide sturdy late relief. The search was completed late in spring training when the Phils traded Hernandez to Detroit.

Last May, the Chicago Cubs traded him to Philadelphia. His composite 1983 records were 74 appearances, a 3.28 earned-run average and a 9-4 record.

To Anderson, Hernandez represents the consistency the bullpen has so often lacked in the manager's five years here.

And to Hernandez, the Tigers are a gifted club not unlike the Philadelphia team he was with last season.

"I believe this ball club is comparable, without the big names we had in Philadelphia," he said. "But I believe after the All-Star break I'll be able to say we have a better ball club than anybody in this league. Maybe better than in any league."

Evans, who spent seven seasons with the Braves before joining the Giants in 1976, is inclined to agree. He had spent all or part of 15 major-league seasons observing National League clubs, noting what characteristics made pennant

contenders. In the Tigers, he saw not only overall depth and talent but enough youth to sustain pennant drives for several seasons to come.

"I think most of the good teams I've played on have been veteran ball clubs, and I'm not saying this isn't, but it seems this team will just be getting better," said Evans, who is the first multimillion-dollar free agent acquisition in the club's history.

"Most of the players here have been playing five or six years together, and yet they're just coming into their prime. One of the first things I noticed about this team was its confidence — not cockiness — but an air of confidence surprising for its age. The second thing was how much they enjoy playing the game on this team. There's simply no substitute for that kind of attitude. To me, this is a team that is just going to build and keep getting better."

Since the Hernandez deal was completed last month, Anderson has been praising the new general manager, Bill Lajoie, whose efforts landed both Evans and Hernandez. The Tiger manager has long believed that in Parrish, Whitaker and Trammell, Detroit had the three best players in baseball at their positions.

Now with two new and distinctly skilled veterans to join that trio, with Morris (3-0, a 0.39 ERA) and Petry (2-0/1.69) providing a solid pitching base, Anderson believes he has pennant ingredients similar to those he knew while he was overseeing the Big Red Machine in Cincinnati.

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New York Times Service

DETROIT — It has been 12 years since an Eastern Division pennant flag was last raised in Detroit, but the Tigers have carefully reconstructed an American League contender with talented prospects who have been developed and groomed in their minor-league organization.

But the team's 1984 hopes, as well as the stunning start that has seen it win its first eight games, rest largely on two veteran players acquired in the past six months.

• Darrell Evans, a 36-year-old first baseman who last year played with San Francisco before signing a 3-year, \$3.25-million contract with Detroit.

• Willie Hernandez, 28, a left-handed relief specialist who helped put the Philadelphia Phillies into the 1983 World Series.

Hernandez came to the Tigers along with the first baseman-outfielder Dave Bergman in a March 24 trade that sent Glenn Wilson and John Wockenhouse to Philadelphia.

The two newcomers have figured significantly in the best start made by any Tiger team in the 84 seasons that major-league baseball has been played here.

Evans leads the team with nine runs batted in and two home runs, including a three-run shot on his first swing in Tiger Stadium.

Hernandez's debut, if not as dramatic, has been impressive with five appearances, seven innings pitched and one earned run allowed.

In the minds of the Detroit management, the addition of Evans and Hernandez shored up the few weak spots on a 1983 team that won 92 games and finished with the third-best record in major-league baseball.

But that team finished in second place, six games behind World Series champion Baltimore.

The Tigers entered the 1983 season with a framework of farm-system talent — including catcher Lance Parrish, shortstop Alan Trammell, second baseman Lou Whitaker and a devastating pair of starting pitchers in Jack Morris and Dan Petry.

"We're not surprising the baseball world," says Manager Sparky Anderson. "It's the public that's surprised."

"I still can't believe people didn't realize we were that good last year. We won 92 games and they didn't give us much respect."

Underlining the Tigers' all-around strength last season was their ability to win with minuscule home-run production from first base, a position normally played by a power hitter or certified RBI man.

The Tigers had only five home runs from Enos Cabell, last year's regular first baseman, now with the Houston Astros.

It was Detroit's power-hitting deficiency in the infield — the regular third baseman, Tom Brookens, hit only six homers — that ultimately made the Tigers and Evans become a free agent at the end of last season.

While playing half his games in windy Candlestick Park, Evans still managed 30 home runs and collected 82 RBIs for the Giants. It was his most productive season since 1973, when he had 41 home runs and 104 RBIs for Atlanta.

During his free-agent shopping, Evans found that Detroit offered an intimate park ideally suited to a left-handed power-hitter — as well as a vibrant, young team he believed was in line for a trip to the World Series.

"The biggest statistic I noticed was that, even with the designated hitters, there were seven players on this team who scored more than 70 runs last season," Evans said.

"If you go back through the years, I'm not sure there have been many teams with that kind of offense. So they not only was it obvious that they had good hitters and more speed than some thought, you realize, when you are getting that kind of run production, it's not an attack built around one or two people."

"You don't have to sit around and wait for that certain guy to hit a three-run homer in order to win. And you don't end up putting more pressure on one or two people."

The Tigers' offseason strategy also mandated obtaining a bullpen pitcher who could provide sturdy late relief. The search was completed late in spring training when the Phils traded Hernandez to Detroit.

Last May, the Chicago Cubs traded him to Philadelphia. His composite 1983 records were 74 appearances, a 3.28 earned-run average and a 9-4 record.

To Anderson, Hernandez represents the consistency the bullpen has so often lacked in the manager's five years here.

And to Hernandez, the Tigers are a gifted club not unlike the Philadelphia team he was with last season.

"I believe this ball club is comparable, without the big names we had in Philadelphia," he said. "But I believe after the All-Star break I'll be able to say we have a better ball club than anybody in this league. Maybe better than in any league."

Evans, who spent seven seasons with the Braves before joining the Giants in 1976, is inclined to agree. He had spent all or part of 15 major-league seasons observing National League clubs, noting what characteristics made pennant

contenders. In the Tigers, he saw not only overall depth and talent but enough youth to sustain pennant drives for several seasons to come.

"I think most of the good teams I've played on have been veteran ball clubs, and I'm not saying this isn't, but it seems this team will just be getting better," said Evans, who is the first multimillion-dollar free agent acquisition in the club's history.

Right Stuff, Quick Takeoff: Flying Tigers

By Lynn Henning  
New York Times Service

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Carter Keys Expos' 10-0 Rout of Mets

NEW YORK — Bryn Smith pitched a five-hitter and batterymate Gary Carter hit a grand slam home run Tuesday as Montreal ruined the 20th anniversary celebration of the opening of Shea Stadium by whipping the New York Mets, 10-0, before a crowd of 46,637.

Smith (3-0) scattered five singles, walked two and struck out three in going the distance. He also contributed a pair of hits to the 13-hit Expos attack, including a run-scoring double to highlight a four-run seventh inning.

Carter's seventh career grand slam, came off Ron Darling (1-1) in the fourth and staked Montreal to a 6-0 lead. Smith led off with a single, and after Pete Rose's sacrifice bunt, a Little sent Smith to third with a line single to center. Tim Lincecum walked to fill the bases. Andre Dawson popped out, but Carter then lined a shot into the second deck in left field.

The Expos scored four more runs in the seventh on a single by Tim Wallach, a double by Terry Francona, a triple by Argenis Salazar, Smith's double and a single by Rose.

Pirates 4, Phillies 1  
In Pittsburgh, Mike Schmidt hit

his fourth homer of the year and Charles Hudson and Al Holland combined on a four-hitter as Philadelphia sent the Pirates to their sixth straight loss, 4-1. Schmidt broke a 1-1 tie by starting the sixth with a home run off John Tudor (1-1).

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## *The Farrakhan Follies*

**BEIJING** — China's first Western fast food restaurant, featuring a likeness of Donald Duck with a chicken drumstick and drink, opened Wednesday amid Hollywood-style hoopla. The police held back crowds as city and food industry officials rolled up to the small plastic canopy of Yi Li Fast Food Restaurant in the city center.

"We have no game plan as far as Jackson is concerned. As long as Jesse sticks by his best friend we'll just sit on the sidelines and enjoy it. It's the Democrats' problem, not ours. All we can say at this time is Let Farrakhan be Farrakhan."

## Stanley Hoffmann: 'Binational Animal'

By Harvard standards, he figures, he is "average busy." In addition to administering the Center for European Studies since 1969, he is a member of the university's Center for International Affairs. When at Harvard, he teaches 10 hours a week, spends 8 to 10 hours attending or chairing seminars, supervises theses, meets with students in tutorials. All in the line of academic duty, he also gives keynote addresses at state conventions of French teachers and delivers salty after-dinner remarks to journalists on the likelihood of nuclear destruction.



He does not have much to say in favor of nuclear deterrence, conventional war or humans' ability to reason coolly in crises. But is he optimistic or pessimistic about the human race's chances of survival in a nuclear world?

Looking up at a magazine photo of a musing Raymond Aron, taped to the back of his office door, he added wryly, "But when I reread Aron, as I have done this year, I always have a sense that, unconsciously or not, I was adding footnotes to what he had written."

## Wealthy Widow at 21

Dr. Henry Heimlich, developer of the lifesaving Heimlich maneuver, is returning to China to visit people he cared for during World War II. Heimlich, 64, semi-retired, and his wife, Jane, were invited by the People's Republic of China to visit for three weeks starting April 26. Best known for a procedure of choking pressure on the chest to aid choking victims, he also developed several surgical procedures, including a method for making a new stomach from an intestine. Heimlich was 24 when the U.S. Navy sent him to northwestern China in 1942 to treat Chinese and U.S. forces in the Gobi Desert between Japanese lines. The four-year stint

Prince Andrew, who has largely ignored his huge press entourage during a Southern California tour, playfully sprayed newspaper reporters with white paint Tuesday during a visit to a vacant home in a black ghetto district of Los Angeles. Afterward, he wiped his hands on a piece of newspaper and commented with a smile, "I enjoyed that." Andrew, 24, was standing inside a vacant home talking with Los Angeles County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn when reporters and photographers leaned inside the window — apparently trying to catch a glimpse of the prince — and fired a blast of white paint. The news people closest to the window were covered with specks of white paint. A British consular official later said that the spraying was accidental. About 50 members of the media have traveled with Andrew since his arrival Sunday for a five-day visit.

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